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Further Reportage on Honecker's Visit

Talks Begin

AU231942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Official talks started this afternoon between the party and state delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, led by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker.

A review was made of the ascending development of bilateral relations and of what was achieved during the top-level dialogue that took place in Berlin in 1983. It was stressed that these relations will continue to be built on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, of joint membership in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

Issues were discussed relating to the document that is expected to be signed tomorrow, namely a program for expanding and deepening economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the GDR during the period until the year 2000.

During the talks both sides drew attention to the possibilities opened up by the agreement reached in principle between the Soviet Union and the United States for eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles and for starting negotiations on halting nuclear tests. Satisfaction with these results was stressed, as well as the need for further contacts and purposeful actions in order to eliminate the nuclear threat and reduce international tension.

This evening Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an official dinner in the Boyan Residence in Sofia in honor of Comrade Erich Honecker.

Zhivkov Speech in Pravets

AU241117 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0855 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP central committee and state council chairman at a Bulgaria-GDR Friendship Rally in Pravets on 24 September—live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Honecker, dear friends from the GDR, citizens of Pravets, some of you may be asking yourself why it is that Comrade Zhivkov finds time for Pravets mainly when he is accompanying high-ranking guests from other countries? Naturally, I cannot make such excuses as that Pravets is a long way from Sofia, since the distance between Pravets and Sofia is exactly 60 kilometers. Therefore I have to accept your reprimand. However, I also have claims against the citizens of Pravets, because, you dear comrades, have put me in a awkward situation: in all my biographies you can read the words: born in the village of Pravets. [Applause] Now, however, it turns out that I was born in the town of Pravets, which means that I have changed my social status.

Now, tell me, what should I tell people? However, this is our internal issue. Therefore, permit me to welcome Comrade Honecker, as well as the party and state delegation he is leading, from the fraternal GDR, with our traditional greeting: "Welcome to the town of Pravets!" [applause].

Dear Comrade Honecker, we have brought you to this town, not only in order to acquaint you with my birthplace, but also to familiarize you with our electronics industry. Why? Because this beautiful valley in which Botevgrad and Pravets are situated is a valley of the Bulgarian electronics industry, in the true sense of the term. [applause]

You come from a country with a powerful economic potential, where the electronics industry is developing successfully. Hence, you can well understand and appreciate the development of our electronics industry. I know that you have plenty to tell us. I assure you that we will listen with gratitude to your remarks.

Comrades, the fraternal relations between our two countries date back to the establishment of the GDR. I will recall that the People's Republic of Bulgaria was the second country after the Soviet Union to recognize the new German Republic, and as early as on 17 October 1949 Bulgaria established diplomatic relations with the GDR. [applause]

Now it is our turn to express gratitude to our German comrades for the valuable assistance they have given us in the socialist construction of our homeland. Today the ties between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR encompass all fields of life. Today is already the second day of our German friends' visit to Bulgaria. The talks between the delegations have proceeded fruitfully, in a businesslike atmosphere. Here I would like to express my confidence that the present visit of the GDR party and state delegation will promote even more dynamic development of the comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples.

In the course of our talks we made an in-depth review of the fulfillment of the agreements we concluded in Berlin in 1983. These agreements are being successfully executed. At the same time, in accordance with the aims and tasks that our parties are mapping out, we laid emphasis on new directions for the development of cooperation during the next period.

This afternoon Comrade Honecker and I will sign a program for expanding and deepening economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the GDR during the period until the year 2000. This program reflects our countries' increasing opportunities for establishing direct scientific-production links. At the moment I can assure you, dear friends, that we will do everything we can on our part to ensure the successful realization of the program in practice. [applause]

Dear guests, the Bulgarian people are closely following the socialist development of your country and take sincere pleasure in the achievements of the workers of

the GDR. You have achieved great successes in raising the [word indistinct] of production, increasing economic efficiency, discovering new sources of energy, the thorough processing of raw materials and other materials, and in other important directions of scientific and technical progress.

We also take pleasure in your successes in the social policy field, in the development of socialist culture, which embodies the spiritual traditions of the German people and their optimism regarding their socialist present and future. The celebration of the 750th anniversary of the founding of Berlin, the capital of the GDR, was a convincing demonstration of these comprehensive successes. [applause]

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear Comrades, new and even greater successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress for the further progress of your wonderful socialist motherland. [applause]

Socialist construction also fundamentally changed our country. Bulgaria turned into a modern industrial-agrarian state. We value our achievements; however, we must also take into account that the new socialist realities require profound changes in our [word indistinct]. Therefore, our goal is to reach a new qualitative stage of Bulgaria's socialist society, by relying on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and taking our specific conditions into consideration.

Comrades, during our talks we noted a total unity of opinions on issues of the international situation. Our countries are conducting a realistic, constructive and peace-loving foreign policy under the complicated conditions in which we live. The initiatives of the USSR and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact aim at gradually constructing a comprehensive international security system, and decisively reducing armed forces and weapons. Our society greeted with great satisfaction the announcement on the principled agreement of the two superpowers, the USSR and the United States, to sign in the near future a treaty on eliminating their intermediate- and shorter-range missiles on a global scale. This is an historical breakthrough in the development of international relations, a historical victory of political realism and prudent compromise in solving mankind's vitally important issues. We believe that the forthcoming summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, will positively influence the development of USSR-U.S. relations and the world situation.

As European states, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR are especially interested in the successful conclusion of the CSCE meeting in Vienna. Our countries attribute great importance to the initiatives to create nuclear- and chemical weapon-free zones in various world and European regions. We support the proposal of the GDR and the CSSR to create a nuclear-free corridor and a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe. For its part, Bulgaria will continue to work actively for the establishment of a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans. [applause]

Comrades, today's meeting is another eloquent proof of the power of the friendship between the Peoploqys Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR. Allow me to assure you, dear Comrade Honecker and dear guests, that we shall work further in a selfless manner to strengthen and develop cooperation between the BCP and SED, and between our nations! [applause]

Long live the fraternal unity between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR! [applause]

Long live peace! [prolonged applause, exclamations of "friendship!"]

Visit to Microprocessor Combine

LD241518 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1105 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Pravets, 24 Sep ADN—One of the centers of scientific-technological progress in Bulgaria, the Pravets combine for microprocessor technology, was the first stop today of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council Chairman.

Together with Todor Zhivkov, he and the members of the GDR party and state delegation were welcomed in front of the main building of the modern parent enterprise, which is part of the "Microprocessor Systems" economic association. The chairman of the association, Plamen Vachkov, Director General Khristo Khristov, and further leading members of staff, party, trade union, and komsomol secretaries brought Erich Honecker greetings from the work force. [passage omitted]

During the visit to the combine, Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov had friendly meetings with workers at their work places. Here work and training, performance, and social questions were topics of discussions. Erich Honecker congratulated the members of the work force on their precision work and wished them continued success. [passage omitted]

Erich Honecker signed his name in the guest book of the combine for microprocessor technology with the words: The high level of technology and the performance capacity of your combine have deeply impressed me. With great vigor, creativity, and a multitude of ideas the workers of the combine for microprocessor technology are fulfilling key tasks in the intensification of the Bulgarian national economy with the use of the most modern equipment. Your work is exemplary for the efforts of the workers of your country to master the scientific-technological revolution and its fruitful combination with the advantages of the socialist order.

You are making an important contribution to strengthening your country and the socialist community as a whole in the struggle to safeguard peace and for social progress in the world.

The tour round the enterprise was followed by a walk around an exhibition of the products of the economic association and of scientific institutes. In the sports center of the town the newest microelectronic products were on display. The exhibition also provided information about the opportunities and directions in research and development of microprocessor systems. Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov, Guenter Mittag, Horst Soelle, and the other GDR guests and their Bulgarian companions took the opportunity for a lively exchange of views on increased cooperation between the GDR and Bulgaria in various fields of the development and application of processors and systems.

Erich Honecker told the chairman of the Elektronika Association, Ivan Tenev, who was the guide round the exhibition, that the exhibits symbolize the great progress, the rapid results in this important branch of the national economy. After his attention was drawn to various components from the GDR such as integrated circuits that had been built into the equipment, Erich Honecker added: We are in favor of a fruitful exchange of views, for productive cooperation.

Erich Honecker presented a bust of Ernst Thaelmann to the combine in Pravets in recognition and as a symbol of the firm friendship between the two parties.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD242220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, 24 Sep (ADN)—A "Programme for the Expansion and Deepening of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the Period up to the Year 2000" was signed in Sofia on Thursday evening. At a ceremony in the "Boyana" residence the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and the general Secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council, Todor Zhivkov, put their signatures at the bottom of this important document. The party and state delegations from both countries as well as other Bulgarian personages were present at the signing in the treaty chamber of the residence.

Earlier, the delegations headed by Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov had continued and successfully concluded their official talks.

The long-term program signed by Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov is aimed at making even more effective use, through further effort, of science and technology for the comprehensive intensification of the national economies of both countries and increasing the effectivity of social production. Cooperation is directed toward the development and use of new highly productive technologies as well as new products and materials, toward increasing the technical level, quality and reliability of products, toward the effective use of raw materials, energy and materials, toward deepening specialization and cooperation in production, particularly in machine construction and in electrical engineering and electronics as well as in the chemical industry, and towards the dynamic development of trade.

It is planned to continue and expand the traditional export and import lines, effective for both sides, which have been developed in the past. That applies particularly to the reciprocal supply of electronic computer equipment, of machine tools and agricultural mahcinery, the supply by the GDR of open-cast mining equipment and the supply by Bulgaria of electrical industrial trucks.

The basic directions and main tasks agreed in the long-term program will be made concrete through the coordination of the national economic plans for the relevant 5-year-plan periods. The competent organs and organizations will work out and conclude the necessary accords, agreements and treaties for the realization of the tasks. The GDR-Bulgaria joint economic committee will lay down measures for implementing the main directions and will control the state of implementation.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the results of their talks and of the visit. Todor Zhivkov said that Bulgaria would do everything possible to fulfill the commitments, especially the Program for the Expansion and Deepening of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the Period up to the Year 2000, for the benefit of the two countries, for the benfit of the entire community and for the benefit of socialism and peace. He asked Erich Honecker to convey to the people of the GDR best wishes for further successes in the shaping of the developed socialist society.

Erich Honecker expressed warm thanks for the hospitality and the fruitful exchange of views, which had led to useful results for the peoples of the GDR and Bulgaria and also for the entire socialist community. Erich Honecker also expressed high regard for the work of the Pravets combine for microprocessor technology. What had been achieved in both countries in this field constituted a good basis for cooperation in the development of key technologies. Erich Honecker wished the Bulgarian people further successes in the implementation of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

Delegation Departs

AU241536 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1520 GMT on 24 September begins a 10-minute live relay from Sofia Airport of the departure of the GDR party-state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Reporter Boyan Bonev reported that "Comrades Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov are reviewing the honor guard." Afterwards the national anthems of the two countries are played. Erich Honecker then greets the honor guard. Todor Zhivkov "presents the members of the party and

state leadership, who came to the airport to see off Erich Honecker." Members of the GDR Embassy also see off Erich Honecker. "Many Sofia citizens" are also attending the ceremony and exclamations "friendship!" can be heard in the background. Reporter Boyan Bonev reports that "Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker talk with some of the citizens at the airport." Afterwards Zhivkov accompanies Erich Honecker to the aircraft. The live relay ends at 1530 GMT.

Tanchev Receives PRC Parliamentarians

AU24174 Sofia BTA in English 1653 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 24 (BTA)—Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council, received a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National People's Congress of China, led by Mr Wang Zhuqian, deputy chairman of the commission and member of the Standing Committee of the commission.

The two sides stressed that the meetings and talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Zhao Ziyang revealed new possibilities for promoting Bulgaro-Chinese cooperation. It was pointed out that parliamentarian contacts contribute to the expansion of the relations between Bulgaria and China.

The guests were acquainted with the general principles of the concept on the further construction of socialism in Bulgaria. The leader of the Chinese delegation pointed out that Bulgaria's experience would be useful in the reconstruction underway in his country. He gave a high assessment to Bulgaria's development and to her contributions to peace and security in the Balkans.

The meeting stressed that the policy of peace, disarmament and cooperation has no reasonable alternative in the nuclear age. Both sides approved and stressed the great importance of the agreement reached in principle between the USSR and the U.S. on signing a treaty eliminating intermediate and shorter-range missiles.

Party Conference Preparations Underway

AU241015 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Sep 87 p 1

[Editorial: "The Spirit of the July Plenum"]

[Text] The decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and of the BCP Central Committee July plenum marked the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in socialist construction. The first important steps have already been accomplished for the implementation of these decisions along the path of the revolutionary restructuring process of society, on the basis of the principles of self-management and on the basis of the postulate about the state as owner and the workers collective as manager of socialist property. The BCP National Conference which will discuss theses for the further construction of socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria will represent the climax of this dynamic, practical work for the achievement of a turning point in our socioeconomic development.

We are well aware of the things awaiting us. We are expected to promote Bulgaria as a highly developed country in all aspects, to make our people's lives more prosperous, and to create all necessary prerequisites for the full unfolding of the human individual as a personality, so that a much more attractive new image of socialism may become reality. Further developing and specifying of this new model of socialism which contains the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and the dialectic of the BCP's April plenum policy, mapping out strategic trends in our work for the future—these will also be the main tasks of the BCP National Conference.

As to its position, role, and significance, the forthcoming BCP National Conference will be superior to all such conferences of the past. However, this statement has nothing to do with the fact that it will be the most recent such conference, or because it is the traditional thing to say. The forthcoming conference is expected to discuss not single, important questions pertaining to our party and to socialism generally speaking, but global problems of the revolutionary restructuring of socialism, pertaining to a further transformation of socialism into a new model. The conference is not only expected to answer the question of what to do and how to work in the future, but to tell us how we will live and how we will build a self-managing socialist society, how we will ensure the flawless functioning of the mechanisms of people's self-government, and what it means to develop Bulgaria as a highly developed, civilized state with more humanitarianism and higher moral standards in our lives; to implement the scientific-technical revolution in our country and, on this basis, a qualitatively new growth; to educate a universally and harmoniously developed individual; to create conditions so that he may play the main role in self-management in the implementation of socialist democracy, the role that has been assigned to him. The most important thing in this respect, however, is to explain how we will accomplish all these things.

What are the immediate tasks of party, state, economic, and social organs, of workers collectives, and of the entire population in preparing the BCP National Conference?

In the first place, we must further pursue restructuring in all social spheres and build up the structures of self-management along vertical and horizontal lines at all levels. It is particularly important to set a broad and solid foundation for self-management and to bring about the redistribution of functions, rights and responsibilities from from the top to the base of the social management pyramid, as was discussed at the July plenum and is contained in all ensuing decisions of the Politburo and of the National Assembly. The leaderships of the new state organs in the oblasts, of economic organizations, and municipalities, are called upon and obliged to fully implement the goals of self-management and to apply its principles in their own individual work.

The correctly organized preparation for the BCP National Conference will not only be aimed at the future, but at the present. The adoption of new structures,

approaches, mechanisms, and criteria cannot be separated from the implementation of the current economic, political, and social tasks—we could even say it is impossible without this.

Preparation for the high-ranking forum will be successful and efficient, it will produce the necessary results only if the party organizations and their leaders, as well as all Communists,are at the head of this preparatory work. What is required of them today? That they, without any hesitation, and with energetic efforts and intelligence, should transfer the revolutionary spirit of the July plenum to their own party organizations, and workers collectives to the entire population, that they should transform this spirit into the essence of the thoughts and actions of every individual worker, so that it may become the credo of all people. This is the first task. No less important is the task of transforming—with all means and forms of ideological and organizational work—the great ideas of the July plenum into specific deeds. This must be accomplished at all levels, from top to bottom. The most appropriate opportunity for this is offered by the forthcoming discussions of the theses and by the BCP accountability-election campaign which is already under way.

The abovementioned accountability-election conferences are the first following the 13th BCP Congress, and the first that will be held in a totally new atmosphere, without instructions and instruction lectures [instruktsiy i instruktazhi]. This will presumably create additional difficulties, because the new approach requires an independent analysis of facts and phenomena, it requires evaluations and decisions, as well as the search for the most appropriate forms. Precisely in this atmosphere, the independent, creative character of party work will manifest itself. The ability of party organizations and aktivists to correctly find their way under special circumstances will be demonstrated, and they will have to show their initiative to act in a spirit of innovation. Without providing special instructions on how to accomplish this and that, it is natural to expect that the accountability and election meetings should direct the thoughts and actions of the communists toward society's "hot" problems—such as scientific-technical revolution, qualitatively new growth, self-management, the place and role of man, and solving his problems. Today it is high time to free the party activities and leadership from conservatism and fake activities, from bureaucratic methods, from formalism and red tape, from the excessive mania for halting frequent meetings, from everything that is holding up our development and driving us back to routine, mental passiveness, and physical inertia, generally speaking, to the old habits.

Among all the questions that deserve special attention at this point, the question of cadres is one of the most important. On the one hand, it is necessary to observe by all means the democratic principles of cadre work, to support all exponents of innovation, and the frontrankers of restructuring. On the other hand, it is necessary to manifest due attention, gratitude, and care for all those who are being transferred to other work. There is even more—the success of the restructuring process will depend to a great extent upon the question of which cadres are elected to the local party, state, and other organs in self-managing organizations and communities.

We are facing a difficult era of great responsibilities and a dynamic pace—an era of restructuring and of implementing the new model of socialism, of ensuring a better and more dignified future for our country and people. The goal is unmistakable. We will achieve this goal if we transfer the revolutionary spirit of the July plenum to our work and everyday life, if we transform this spirit into resolute actions, into deeds worthy of the BCP National Conference.

Editorials on Media Responsibility

'Innovative Spirit and Self-Exigency'

AU231254 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Sep 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Innovative Spirit and Self-Exigency"]

[Text] The 13th BCP Congress designated the problematic, scientific approach as the chief task in achieving the basic goal—namely that socialist man, as the creator of our contemporary, scientific-technical revolution, should be the central figure around which our work as journalists should evolve. A dialogue based on equal rights should take place between the editorial boards of mass media and their respective readers, listeners, and viewers. Emphasis should be stressed upon the research principle and the critical approach. As a result of the BCP Central Committee July plenum, the place and role of the press, television, and radio were greatly enhanced. The responsibilities of the media are stemming from new tasks and approaches pertaining to the enhancement of the self-managing social, economic, and territorial organizations and structures in our country and from the powerful impact of the new political thinking on the international scene.

At a turning point, such as the present day stage of development, the Bulgarian journalists are more than ever required to discover the roots of innovations and to investigate whether "these innovations are communist innovations" (according to V.I. Lenin), to make these innovations popular, and widely propagate to them. As the July plenum taught us, this should be accomplished, not by repeating "ready-made cliches," words, and expressions, delivered from high platforms, but only by investigating and substantiating the specific experience of social practice, and by applying social sciences.

It is, above all, necessary today to be profoundly acquainted with the social processes, to be highly self-exigent, and to have the skill of examining all factors in their dynamic development and in their synthesis, it is also necessary to assess and analyze the existing difficulties, to write with concern and sympathy about the great, decisively important cause of our lives. The journalists

should by no means be outside observers, they should by no means become the speakers of departmental interests, and settle personal accounts. Such actions are inadmissible.

Public opinion should not merely be "reflected" in the media. It should be the task of the media to contribute to the shaping of public opinion, to guide the interests of the individual and the collectives, and to faster socialist new requirements among the socialist working people. This is why, the deliberate self-praise and self-advertising of certain mass media is incomprehensible. The absence of self-criticism and the voluntary or involuntary attitude of confrontation toward the entire press recently displayed by *Trud*, found expression in the complacent tone of the editorial article, as well as in the biased selection of readers' letters. It appeared from the editorial that the readers have no criticisms to make against *Trud* apart from claims for higher circulation and better printing quality.

The period following the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee is hardly an appropriate time for complacency and self-praise, for "playing games" with readers, in order to solve the "circulation" problem that at the moment is insoluble. No one is trying to deny *Trud*'s positive achievements in various creative directions, because such achievements actually exist.

However, it would be more correct for the *Trud* editorial board to guide its readers toward mastering the new subjects and approaches. The readers should no longer be the object, but should become the subject of our information activities; they should be our allies and co-authors on the basic trends of restructuring, and they should also be our chief "reviewers," and even our opponents.

The restructuring process—as a whole—must take place in the work of the press, of television, and radio, as well. The mutual relations between publishers and editorial boards must be established according to new methods. In this respect, precisely, visible changes are required in the system of the departmental-branch dailies and periodicals, as well as in the local press. Organizational-structural changes are necessary within the editorial boards, the organization of editorial work, as well as the self-evaluation of editorial work should be improved. The July plenum criteria of the party must set the tone in the editorial board atmosphere of each journalists' collective. Many remnants accumulated from the past should be overcome as regards the style and methods of leadership in numerous editorial board collectives, including highly respected central mass media. Collective leadership and collective spirit must assert themselves, based on competition and self-exigency.

Those who enjoy great advantages have great responsibilities as well. The press, television, and radio are an exceptionally important factor within the restructuring process. Under the conditions of socialist self-management and of widely spread glasnost the mass media must develop as irreplacable people's platforms and as genuine instruments of change. They must be exceptionally exigent and self-critical as regards their own work, they must set an example of dissatisfaction with existing achievements, striving for greater successes, and proposing new ideas, as well as new solutions, in order to make their worthy contribution to the practical implementation of the new model of socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

'Yes, We Need Self-Criticism!'

AU240931 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 22 Sep 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Yes, We Need Self-Criticism!"]

[Text] On 16 September *Rabotnichesko Delo* published an editorial entitled "Innovation and Self-Criticism." The article first stressed that the place and the role of the press, television, and radio are increasing immeasurably following the July Plenum of the BCP Central Committee, then addressed criticism to *Trud*. In particular, the article stated:

"Public opinion should not merely be 'reflected' in the media. It should be the task of the media to contribute to the shaping of public opinion, to guide the interests of the individual and the collectives, and to foster new requirements among the socialist working people. This is why the deliberate self-praise and self-advertizing of certain mass media is incomprehensible. The absence of self-criticism and the voluntary or involuntary attitude of confrontation toward the entire press recently displayed by *Trud* found expression in the complacent tone of the editorial article, as well as in the biased selection of readers' letters. It appeared from the editorial that the readers have no criticisms to make against *Trud* apart from claims for a higher circulation and better printing quality.

"The period following the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee is hardly an appropriate time for complacency and self-praise, for 'playing games' with the readers, in order to solve the "circulation problem" that at the moment is insoluble. No one is trying to deny *Trud*'s positive achievements in various creative directions, because such achievements actually exist. However, it would be more correct for the *Trud* editorial board to guide its readers toward mastering the new subjects and approaches. The readers should no longer be the object, but should become the subject of our information activities; they should be our allies and co-authors on the basic trends of restructuring; and they should also be our chief 'reviewers,' and even our opponents."

The article also puts forward a number of other requirements relating to the work of the press, television, and radio, emphasizing the need for the party's July plenum criteria also to provide the tone for the atmosphere within the editorial office in every journalists' collective.

Trud's editorial collective has examined the *Rabotnichesko Delo* article in detail and with a sense of responsibility. The criticism was accepted with a feeling of

concern and with the readiness to comprehensively investigate the shortcomings—both those pointed out to us and others that come to light in our self-critical analysis. Yes, in the supplement of 2 September under the general heading "*Trud* Faces the Judgement of Its Readers," which was conceived as an attempt to reveal and demonstrate the readers' attitude towards the newspaper, and in the leading article in the same issue, an unseemly tone was permitted, as well as unsuitable selections of letters and tables. The impression was thus created that we had taken on the task of classifying or assessing various publications. The guilt for this is born by the editor in chief of *Trud*, who failed to ensure that the concept was implemented in a constrained way. Of course, the sociological study, made within the framework of the population census and utilized in the supplement, contained data and tendencies worthy of attention, but the presentation and comment on this information should be carried out by other institutions.

We should point out that serious critical remarks were made by the editorial collective itself during the editorial discussion of the issue and the supplement that took place on the day of the issue's publication. This fact proves our unanimity with the criticism made by *Rabotnichesko Delo.*

In the discussions regarding the *Rabotnichesko Delo* editorial about *Trud* and the article entitled "One Must Wage a Constant Campaign for the Public's Trust," strong disagreement was voiced with our work so far, especially regarding inadequate strictness. We drew the conclusion that, in assessing the newspaper's issues and publications, we have to some extent permitted an attitude of complacency. It is a well-known fact that complacency is the enemy of a self-critical attitude, and that every omission and shortcoming stems precisely from complacency. Or, as one colleague aptly summed up the problem, it is a good thing if many readers like the newspaper, but it is not a good thing when we express a liking for our own newspaper. Let alone for the reason that the readers' requirements are much higher and are far from being limited to the issue of a higher circulation and better printing quality, although this issue is of no small importance.

It is known that *Trud* does have achievements, and this is also noted in the *Rabotnichesko Delo* editorial. However, we have now entered a new stage of radical change, when the first prerequisite for further development is that we should critically analyze everything we have done. For this very reason the past and future work of the editorial board and the newspaper on the decisions of the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee was very seriously examined. We started to respond to the new ideas and the exceptional responsibilities that face the workers' class and the entire people in the very first days following the great event. The editorial board devoted no little effort to working out the problems of self-management of the labor collectives and to preparing them to accept socialist property for management and administration. However, our work still falls far short of the high standard of the July plenum. The revolutionary nature of the plenum's ideas and the adopted goals and tasks requires a profound change in the style of our own work, and hence in the quality of the publications prepared. We must reorganize ourselves for much more profound investigative work, whose chief subject will be the new social experiment under the conditions of the self-management that are being established. As the organ of the Bulgarian trade unions, *Trud* must reveal and painstakingly support the seeds of the immense innovative cause that our workers' class is taking up and must take an active part in the struggle between the new and the old routine. This will be in accordance with the good traditions of the trade union newspaper.

The discussions in the editorial collective were not merely limited to declarations and statements. Organizational and creative measures are being adopted to reorganize the whole of our work in conformity with the requirements of the July plenum. For us, the journalists of *Trud*, it is a question of a deeply felt sense of duty toward the party and the people, a question of professional honor, to respond in a worthy manner to the historic draft plans of the July plenum. Let us make our own contribution, as the *Rabotnichesko Delo* editorial puts it, to implementing in real practice the new model of the socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

[At the foot of page 4 of *Trud* in Bulgarian on 22 September, Damyan Obreshkov is still listed as the editor in chief of *Trud*]

Havlin Comments on USSR Visit, Returns

AU241357 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 87 p 6

["CTK,kd"-signed report: "Joint Methods of Solution"]

[Text] Moscow—Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, concluded his 4-day working visit to the Soviet Union on Friday [18 September]. In a talk with Czechoslovak journalists accredited in Moscow, Comrade Havlin said that its aim was to complete talks on specifying suggestions for deepening and improving working contacts in the fields of education, science, culture, and the arts on the basis of initiatives born during Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the CSSR this April.

We have reached absolute unanimity of views on further systematically intensifying mutual cooperation and raising the efficiency of contacts in science, education, and culture, J. Havlin stressed. We have expressed appreciation for the results reached to date in implementing mutual agreements, and in increasingly concentrating forces and resources on the key problems being solved within the framework of the CEMA countries.

We have arrived at the opinion that the continuous pooling of working efforts will contribute to speeding up economic and social development in both countries, and will establish conditions for completely new and highly efficient forms of interaction in education, basic research, culture, and the arts—that is, in areas whose function and mission in the development of socialism will steadily grow. Our joint task is to establish a suitable social climate for such activity, J. Havlin said.

Question of consultative character concerned largely the acquisition of the most accurate information possible about the course and the problems of restructuring, because restructuring in education, science, and culture has its specific features that must always be respected. We, in the CSSR, also deal with these problems in a very responsible manner, analyze the situation achieved in individual areas, and confront it with long-term trends of development. The preparation of an adequate assessment aimed at markedly enhancing the role of these spheres is a highly complex task. However, it is precisely in the stage of our society's restructuring that we will not be able to dodge its solution.

Without anticipating further measures in individual areas, I can say that the consultations with Soviet friends confirmed that we have taken a correct path in education, science, and culture, that we opt for essentially identical methods and forms of solving existing problems, J. Havlin said. All of this is a good contribution to the future development of mutual cooperation.

On Friday in Moscow, J. Havlin also met with Vasiliy Zakharov, USSR minister of culture.

Josef Havlin was greeted at Ruzyne Airport by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Federal Assembly Delegation Visits Ottawa

Meets House of Commons Speaker

LD202237 Prague CTK in English 1857 GMT 20 Sep 87

[Text] Ottawa (CTK correspondent)—The delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, led by its chairman Alois Indra, arrived in Ottawa on its official visit to Canada today.

Its members were met at the airport by House of Commons Speaker John Fraser and other officials.

First official talks opened shortly after arrival. Alois Indra and John Fraser stressed that extending contacts and mutual knowledge about the life of countries having different social systems was gaining in importance at the present time.

The visit will be another step to the start of regular exchanges between the highest representative bodies of the two countries as an important form of mutual political dialogue and exchanges of views on questions of mutual interest. It is favourable that no serious problems exist in the present Czechoslovak-Canadian relations which creates a favourable atmosphere for an extensive development of cooperation.

Meets Parliament Officials

LD242323 Prague CTK in English 2040 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Ottawa Sept 24 (CTK)—A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, led by its Chairman Alois Indra, currently on an official visit to Canada, met today with members of the Canadian federal parliament.

The Czechoslovak deputies and members of the Canadian House of Commons and the Senate reviewed the level of inter-parliamentary contacts, exchanged opinions on international topics, above all questions of disarmament, and dealt with some humanitarian questions.

Alois Indra stressed that in spite of all prerequisites existing for the development of economic cooperation, bilateral trade is still low, adding that the long-term agreement on trade, economic and cultural cooperation, signed during the visit of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal to Canada, creates the necessary framework for the development of bilateral trade.

Czechoslovakia is interested in new forms of cooperation, e.g. industrial cooperation and joint ventures at third markets, he said, and added that Czechoslovakia's exports to Canada are still impeded by some protectionist and restrictive measures.

The chairman of the Czechoslovak federal parliament invited a delegation of the Canadian parliament for an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

Husak Meets With Syrian Defense Minister

LD241528 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Army General Mustafa Talas, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of defense, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit, today at Prague Castle

Both statesmen spoke highly of the level of bilateral relations achieved and stated with satisfaction that they are developing in the spirit of the agreement on friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic. During an exchange of views on the present international situation, they welcomed the Soviet-U.S. agreement in principle on entering into an agreement on the liquidation of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, as a historically important step toward limiting nuclear arming above all and toward the overall improvement of the international atmosphere.

Gustav Husak and Mustafa Talas expressed concern over the complicated and explosive situation in the Middle and Near East. They also emphasized the vital need for a just and lasting peace in this part of the world to be introduced by solving the existing conflicts by means of talks.

Iranian Deputy Minister Visits Fair

LD221728 Tehran IRNA in English 1656 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 22, IRNA—Iranian Deputy Minister of Heavy Industries Mas'd Karbassian [name as received], currently in Czechoslovakia visited the Brno industrial goods fair, Monday.

Karbassian, leading a delegation also conferred with Czech ministers of foreign trade and general industries and their deputies on the two countries' economic ties and cooperation as well as export of Iranian industrial goods to that country.

The Iranian delegation is to study the letter of understanding linked between Tehran and Prague on heavy industries.

Husak Congratulates Nicaragua's Ortega

AU181754 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 87 p 1

[CTK report in the "Receptions, Negotiations, Telegrams, Letters" column]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—CSSR President Gustav Husak sent Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the National Day of the latter's country.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, congratulated Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the same occasion.

Dissidents Rally at Tomas Masaryk's Tomb

AU181606 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 14 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Masaryk—Yesterday [13 September] more than 200 opponents of the regime gathered at the tomb of Tomas Masaryk, the founder of the state and first president of Czechoslovakia, who died exactly 50 years ago.

SRV Signs Goods, Payments Exchange Protocol

LD232246 Prague CTK in English 1541 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 23 (CTK)—A protocol on the exchange of goods and on payments in 1988 was signed at Zbraslav near Prague today by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jiri Nemec and his Vietnamese counterpart Ta Ca [as received].

The protocol provides for the exchange of some 92 million roubles worth goods in 1988. Czechoslovakia's exports to Vietnam will include machines and equipment, raw materials and consumer goods.

Cooperation in the light industry and electronics, accounting for about 25 percent of the over all turnover, occupies a significant place in the exchange of goods. Czechoslovakia will import from Vietnam food products, e.g. tea, coffee, soya and vegetable oils.

Further Reportage on Husak's SFRY Visit

Greets Kadar From Plane

AU241322 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Sep 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Telegram From Aboard the Plane"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—When flying over Hungary on his way to Yugoslavia, Comrade Gustav Husak sent Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, the following telegram:

Esteemed Comrade Kadar, while flying over the territory of the People's Republic of Hungary on my way to the SFRY for an official friendly visit, I send you and all the people of your fraternal country comradely greetings and wishes of further significant successes in building socialism.

Thanks Mojsov, Krunic

LD240912 Prague CTK in English 2052 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Zagreb Sept 23 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, who ended his visit to Yugoslavia today, sent from aboard his plane a telegram of greetings to Yugoslav President Lazar Mojsov and president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Bosko Krunic.

"I highly appreciate the discussions with you and other leading representatives, and the results we achieved due to our joint effort," Gustav Husak said in his telegram,

and expressed the hope that the results will become a basis for a further all-round development of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states and nations.

Met by Strougal on Return

LD232012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, this evening returned from his official friendly visit to the SFRY. Welcoming him at Ruzyne Airport in Prague were Comrades Lubomir Strougal, Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Haman, Frantisek Pitra, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Zdenek Horeni, Marie Kabrhelova, Miroslav Zavidil, Jaroslav Hajn, and other officials.

Comrade Gustav Husak's visit to Yugoslavia will make a significant contribution to the further development of all-round friendly relations between both countries, to strengthening peace and international cooperation on an equal footing, stressed the joint Czechoslovak-Yugoslav communique on the visit, which described the talks with the highest Yugoslav representatives.

More on Albanian Minister Korbeci's Visit

Goods Exchange Signed

LD192221 Prague CTK in English 1612 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] Brno Sept 19 (CTK)—A protocol on 1988 exchanges of goods and payments between Czechoslovakia and Albania was signed by the two countries' foreign trade ministers, Bohumil Urban and Shane Korbeci, at the international engineering fair here today.

The document provides for a 10 per cent increase over last year, more than the rate fixed by a 1986-1990 trade agreement between the two countries.

Many items on the list of Czechoslovak exports are lorries, locomotives, machine tools, footwear industry and textile machines. Czechoslovakia will newly extend supplies for small capital projects, including equipment for hydroelectric power stations and a weaving mill, and will also supply Albania with chemical products, rolled material and consumer goods.

In exchange, Albania will export to Czechoslovakia farm products, both fresh and tinned, furs and other consumer goods as well as iron-nickel and chrome ore and other materials.

Departs for Home

LD211040 Prague CTK in English 0850 GMT 21 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 21 (CTK)—Albanian Foreign Trade Minister Shane Korbeci, who has visited the international engineering trade fair in Brno at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, left for home today.

During his stay in Czechoslovakia he was received by Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek. As the head of an Albanian governmental delegation he signed a protocol on the exchange of goods and payments between Albania and Czechoslovakia in 1988.

Leaders Attend Journalists Awards Ceremony

Kempny, Adamec, Fojtik Attend

AU241320 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 87 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak Journalistic Prizes Awarded"]

[Excerpt] Prague (CTK)—[passage omitted] On Friday [18 September] in Prague, Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, presented the Jan Sverma Journalism Prizes to Marcela Vanorna, staff journalist of the *Rude Pravo* Economic and Social Policy Department, for her committed and important journalistic activity in *Rude Pravo*; Bohumil Horak, editor-in-chief of the Main Editorial Office of International Affairs subordinate to Czechoslovak Radio's Central Political and Journalistic Broadcasts in Prague, for his committed and active journalistic work and exemplary work results in Czechoslovak Radio; Jan Chmelik, editor-in-chief of the *Lidova Armada* [People's Army] journal, for many years of committed and exemplary journalistic activity in the military, and to Jiri Vanicek, chief of the Domestic Policy Department of Czechoslovak Television's Central Editorial Office of Television News, for permanent very good work results and outstanding journalistic skills.

The ceremony in the headquarters of the Czech National Council was attended by Comrades Ladislav Adamec, Jan Fojtik, Zdenek Horeni, and Otto Cmolik.

Addressing the recipients of the prize, Josef Kempny recalled that our party and state regard mass information media as indispensable assistants in explaining and implementing socialist construction.

Husak Presents Awards

LD181805 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] On the occasion of this year's day of the press, radio, and television, Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has awarded the 1987 Czechoslovak journalistic prizes to Milan Codr, chief editor of the magazine *Kvety*; Eugen Hanisko, first deputy chairman of Czechoslovak television in Slovakia; and Vladimir Solecky, foreign correspondent of Czechoslovak radio, in recognition of their years-long activity in journalistism

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, presented these journalistic prizes to the recipients in Prague Castle

today in the presence of Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

When presenting the highest journalistic recognition, Gustav Husak congratulated both the award recipients and all mass media workers on their forthcoming festive day. At the same time he expressed appreciation for the work of the entire journalistic front in explaining and promoting the program set by the 17th CPCZ Congress. He stressed that the fundamental measures being prepared and which are being implemented are aimed at strengthening the socialist system, deepening further socialist democracy, developing and using the potential of socialism, and enabling people to work and live better. An integral part of these profound changes, carried out under the initiative and under the guidance of our communist party, is the spreading of innovative approaches in tackling the exacting tasks of restructuring.

The process of restructuring in all sectors of our society, including the journalistic front, requires, Comrade Husak added, subjecting their existing work to deep analysis. Although many things have improved in the activity of the mass media, as proved by the growing public interest in the press, radio, and television, it is necessary to seek new ways of raising the standard and effectiveness of their influential activities. One cannot restrict oneself to single, isolated details, but to more fully explain the broader ramifications of restructuring as an essential precondition of raising our society to a higher level. This was also discussed at the recent congresses of our journalists.

Gustav Husak recalled that a public debate is in progress on the draft bills on state enterprise, on agricultural, production, consumer, and housing cooperatives. Our working people have been active in voicing their views on them and expressing their support for them. They have an interest in seeing that the changes being prepared are implemented consistently and as quickly as possible. This is borne out by a number of letters, suggestions, and comments that have been reaching various authorities. An important task facing the media is to react to all the people's questions, to explain in understandable language the purpose and aim of these draft bills and their connection to tackling social and economic development. Our long-term intentions have to be linked everywhere to the current tasks. The issue, in particular, is the consistent fulfillment of this year's plan, the strengthening of responsibility, discipline, and efficiency at all workplaces, more energetic struggle against poor organization, and for higher output and work quality. It is necessary to make full use of the broad scope provided by our socialist democracy for the participation of citizens in decision-making, management, and supervision. The demand to consult people, to render an account of one's work, and to fight more resolutely routine, formalism, and bureaucratic attitudes applies everywhere.

The media has a great mission to discharge in encouraging everything that is new and constructive, as well as having great scope to carry this out.

Gustav Husak went on to talk about the tasks facing the media in explaining the current international situation. The Czechoslovak public, too, have been following with hope the current Soviet-U.S. talks about the liquidation of medium-range and operational-tactical nuclear missiles. The USSR has been making great efforts to attain a positive outcome to these talks, which would contribute significantly to strengthening international confidence and security. In this context we welcome and highly commend the significant ideas expressed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the article entitled "Reality and Guarantees for the Safe World." We see in them, above all, a profound development and all-around specification of the modern and humanistic concept of international relations expressed in the draft on a comprehensive system of international security, submitted by the socialist states to the United Nations. We fully subscribe to the necessity to introduce new rules on coexistence among all people in security, corresponding to the new requirements and conditions of the nuclear and space age, while at the same time substantially increasing the role of the United Nations and all mechanisms of international cooperation. We are ready, Gustav Husak stressed, to actively share in the realization of these new constructive initiatives in the interest of the necessary restructuring of international relations.

We welcome with great satisfaction the agreement reached at the talks between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States in Washington on the opening by 1 December this year of Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and subsequently the total halting of nuclear tests. We would like to believe that the talks will contribute to the speedier resolution of this important problem and will become an important contribution to the overall effort to totally liquidate all kinds of nuclear weapons.

In conclusion, Gustav Husak wished all journalists many successes in their responsible work. On behalf of the award recipients, Milan Codr thanked Husak for the recognition granted to them. He assured Gustav Husak that our journalists will creatively and committedly work toward the successful implementation of the line set by the 17th CPCZ congress.

The Ceremony and the ensuing conversation was attended by Zdenek Horeini, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chief editor of *Rude Pravo*; Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Matej Lucan, federal vice premier; Otto Cmolik, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Frantisek Salda, head of the office of the president of the Republic; Jan Risko, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists and director general of Czechoslovak radio; and Jan Zelenka, director general of Czechoslovak television.

Kempny, Fojtik Speeches to Deputies

AU231251 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Sep 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Changes Start With Tightening Order"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—The fifth meeting of the Club of Communist Deputies to the Czech National Council [CNR] was held in Prague on Tuesday [15 September], with Milan Vondruska, deputy chairman of the CNR and chairman of its Club of Communist Deputies in the chair.

Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CNR, briefed the deputies on current tasks in implementing the restructuring of the economic mechanism. He stressed that we have entered a higher, more progressive, and more challenging stage of building socialism, which requires the implementation of the strategy of speeding up socioeconomic development, that is, the translation of vast national, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural transformations into life. These start with the tightening of order and discipline, the comprehensive rationalization of the economy, the flexible and dynamic development of science and technology, and the improvement of the entire system of production relations. They end with the exploitation of the creative abilities of our working people. A significant role is played in this process by the role of state enterprises, agricultural, production, consumer, and housing cooperatives. Their aim is to enhance the powers and independence of enterprises, as well as their responsibility toward society and to effect a transition to self-financing and full economic accountability. In meeting the targets of the restructuring of the economic mechanism, we simultaneously proceed from the premise that it is necessary not only to sustain, but to strengthen the influence of the state and the role of the state plan. In this connection we cannot fail to see, Josef Kempny went on to say, that we are not succeeding yet in coping with the challenging tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, notably with regard to qualitative indicators. The technical standards of products are developing unsatisfactorily and problems linger on in supplier-customer relations and in the state of inventories. The situation therefore requires a consistent implementation of the measures adopted at the Fifth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee and by the governments aimed at the fulfillment of this year's plan and at a more demanding and specific supervision of enterprises that trail behind.

In the next part of the meeting, Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, provided information on topical problems of ideological work in the wake of the 17th CPCZ Congress. He said that the restructuring of our society, which is conditional on the activation of the human factor, also requires an appropriate development and improvement of ideological work, aimed at setting up a creative atmosphere at all workplaces. The ideological front will fulfill this task if and when it is critical to all that is impeding the progress of socialism and that is alien to it, if and when it generalizes the best experiences of restructuring and enforces innovative approaches and the search for new paths. The success of ideological work hinges on its firm bonds with life and on its reliable hinterland in the form of creative theory. Ideology must strengthen in the people the conviction that the path of which the people embarked 40 years ago under the CPCZ's leadership was a correct one. This path brought us to the building of socialism, to the all-round development of our country. The aim now is to consolidate and promote the accomplished gains, to establish prerequisites for the full exploitation of the advantages of the socialist system. The ideological front, too, bears responsibility for how we will succeed in this.

Agro-Industrial Consultative Meeting Ends

AU231248 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Sep 87 p 2

[CTK report: "International Consultative Meeting Ended"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—A 2-day consultative meeting of chiefs of departments of the central committees of the socialist countries' fraternal parties responsible for the management of party work in the agro-industrial complex ended in Prague on Wednesday [16 September].

Its participants assessed the current state and the possibilities of further deepening cooperation in one of the most important sectors of the socioeconomic development of our countries—in the production of foodstuffs. The speeches by individual delegation heads and the subsequent discussion revealed that the February meeting in Moscow of secretaries for party work in agriculture gave a boost to the intensification of cooperation between individual countries and organizations of the agro-industrial complexes of CEMA states.

Greater initiative is being displayed in the search for fresh paths and possibilities of expanding international cooperation, including the setting up of direct links and the formation of joint facilities. Additional specific suggestions for practical measures promoting mutual cooperation were raised in the speeches.

Husak at Opening of Brno Engineering Fair

AU231314 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Sep 87 p 1

[CTK report: "International Engineering Fair Opened; Need of Rapid Progress in Innovations"]

[Excerpts] Brno (CTK)—The 29th International Engineering Fair opened in Brno on Tuesday [15 September] in the presence of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. The festive ceremony was also attended by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier.

Those present included: Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, and Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Zdenek Horeni,

member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; members of the governments of the CSSR and the Czech and Slovak SR's; representatives of regional and city party bodies and state agencies; Czechoslovak exhibitors and representatives of production enterprises; and other figures. The guests also included members of official foreign delegations and representatives of foreign exhibitions. Likewise, the opening ceremony was attended by members of the diplomatic corps in the CSSR.

In his opening speech Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier, said: We want to take the road of increasingly opening our economy to CEMA, but also to other countries; we expect the same from our trade partners. Many of them have already understood us and are asserting themselves on our market in bilaterally advantageous cooperation. Czechoslovak industry is both able and prepared to cooperate in deliveries to our own market, and also to the countries of our trade partners and to third countries.

We have already done a great deal to advance direct cooperation in production and various higher forms of trading, including joint ventures—and also in cooperation in third markets. But we think that these opportunities are not being sufficiently used. We are prepared to expand these modern forms of international cooperation in every way, he said. [passage omitted]

Comrade Gustav Husak and other guests toured the exhibit stands set up with the official participation of socialist countries holding a decisive place in CSSR foreign trade. In the USSR stand, the Czechoslovak party and state representatives were warmly welcomed by Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, and Vladimir Kozhayev, director of the Soviet show at the fair. [passage omitted]

In talking to Soviet exhibitors when inspecting the exhibits, Comrade Husak stressed the significance which the economic and scientific-technical cooperation of the two countries has for the development of Czechoslovak national economy. He underscored the importance of expanding higher forms of economic cooperation, and especially direct contacts between enterprises, and of setting up joint enterprises and international organizations. He pointed out the special significance our scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union has for accelerating our progress in this sector.

Comrade Gustav Husak also cordially greeted embassy staff and leading representatives of the official stands of other CEMA member countries—Bulgaria, Cuba, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, Poland, and Romania. During these talks they spoke of ways and prerequisites of deepening mutual cooperation within the framework of socialist economic integration, particularly in the spheres of production specialization and cooperation.

With the representatives of Yugoslavia's official exhibition stand (the SFRY is one of the traditional participants of the Brno national engineering fair), Comrade Gustav Husak and other guests discussed issues of deepening mutual cooperation. The fact that the CSSR holds fourth place in Yugoslavia's foreign trade, and that Yugoslavia has an important position in Czechoslovak foreign trade testifies to the importance of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav economic contacts. The CSSR representatives also greeted exhibitors from Albania.

During his tour of the fair, Comrade Gustav Husak also greeted the representatives of official or collective stands from France, Japan, Finland, Belgium, Australia, Italy, Denmark, the FRG, Switzerland, Austria, Britain, Brasil, and EFTA, and representatives of the Alfa Laval firm from Sweden and Sulzer firm from Switzerland. In friendly talks with these exhibitors Comrade Gustav Husak stressed our sincere interest in deepening mutually advantageous trade relations on the basis of equal rights, and in developing multilateral forms of economic cooperation in production, science, and technology, also in cooperation and specialization. [passage omitted]

In talking to representatives of the Skoda-Export foreign trade enterprise, incorporated into the Skoda-Plzen economic production unit within the framework of restructuring the economic mechanism, Comrade Gustav Husak expressed interest in the experience gained in implementing this form of linking foreign trade with production. [passage omitted]

Toward the end of his tour, Czechoslovak Television asked Comrade Gustav Husak his views on the state of and prospects for our engineering after touring the fair. Answering the question, Comrade Gustav Husak said: "All I have seen here, all that follows from the experts' explanations, indicates a positive shift in certain sectors of engineering. Naturally we are glad of this, whether it applies to the sphere of electronics or the new Skoda car, or some heavy engineering products. It is also good because the fair enables experts and normal citizens to compare our products with those of developed foreign states. This significant incentive is forcing our producers to proceed with greater speed in technical innovation and the implementation of progressive technologies. This is the main task facing us. We appreciate the progress achieved in certain sectors, but must see that we are not keeping in step with the world everywhere. I would like to thank all those who helped prepare this fair, because this comparison makes it possible to see where our specific successes lie, and where we must progress quicker."

Socialist Youth Union Congress Opens

Strougal Makes Address 19 Sep

LD200050 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Excerpts] The Czech Socialist Republic's Socialist Union of Youth Congress opened in Prague today. [passage omitted]

The congress was addressed in the afternoon by Comrade Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Cental Committee Presidium member and federal prime minister and the head

of the party and government delegation. At the beginning of his speech he said we are now going through a revolutionary stage in the development of socialism. The results of the restructuring in all areas of our society will depend, among other things, on whether young people adopt this process as their own and whether they link the ongoing debate with immediate efforts to raise the quality and effectiveness of labor. Comrade Strougal said, among other things:

[Begin Strougal recording] I do not stress the past 40 years by chance. After all, they involved work, sacrifice, hardships, and joy by your parents. One must appreciate the history of one's homeland, the spiritual legacy of one's forefathers, although the awareness of how well we conducted ourselves in the past is, naturally, not good enough. Genuine patriotism—love for one's home and the country where we have been born and where we are fulfilling our life's aspirations, plans and goals—is a feeling capable of giving a person courage, industriousness, diligence, and selflessness in the service of one's homeland. This feeling has been celebrated by poets and artists in their best works. Blood has been shed for our native land not only on our borders but also on distant battlefields. There have never been enough great things done for the homeland.

This also fully applies today when we seek ideas, sources of inspiration, and strength for the coming struggles. We also need this in our attitudes to our own history. Next year, when we mark the 40th anniversary of the February events and the 70th anniversary of independent Czechoslovakia, will certainly be a good opportunity to clarify and remind us of what we are, where we stand, and where we are going. This is because to have a historical memory makes it possible to work further, with a greater confidence, in the future.

On the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we emphasize once again our fidelity to its ideals and note everything great it has given world civilization and social progress. Our nations do not rank among the most populous ones. Thus, we must build on values that will raise the prestige and reputation of our country to a new and higher level. I would place honesty and unity in everything we do, every time—in individuals' everyday life, in organizations and institutions—at the forefront. After all, do we not still see around us enough instances when things are done only perfunctorily, when the image of seemingly feverish activity is created while real action is lacking, when people's legitimate interests are ignored, when an unfairly gained advantage is acquired to the detriment of someone else or simply to the detriment of the whole society?

The main thing is, of course, honesty and unity of work. To do an honest day's work well, not just because one is supervised and because one's wage naturally depends on work performance, but also out of respect for oneself, does not allow one to work otherwise. When I stress this point, I am fully aware that a challenge, a persuasive appeal about the necessity to do an honest bit of work and do it well is not enough, that we must create a whole complex of further conditions, of which economic conditions hold the main position. These should lead—and we are now striving to achieve this through the restructuring of the economic mechanism—to a direct relationship between a good living standard and honest work. [end recording]

Comrade Lubomir Strougal went on to stress that it is precisely the Youth Union, if it wants to be a real representative of the interests and needs of young people, that must also be capable of promoting and selecting appropriate and more attractive forms and methods of work and applying more actively new ideas and attitudes. Only in this way will it be able to win that section of young people who are now excluded, including those who are expressing themselves through an ostentatious disinterest in public affairs. These issues, too—like this assertion by young people about life, their share in management, housing conditions, remuneration, or the possibilities of expanding and improving the quality of youth tourism, study visits, and business trips—were and will be the focus of talks between representatives of the Federal Govermnent and the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth.

More on Strougal Address

LD200330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] The congress of Socialist Union of Youth of the Czech SR opened in the Palace of Culture in Prague today. Lubos Lidicky reports:

[Lidicky] Around 990 delegates were at the first day of the congress. At the beginning they heard an activities report, which they had received in writing beforehand. This new form has given to the congress a greater scope for debate in which 22 delegates spoke in the plenum. The debate was substantial and critical in tone. Every word said from the congress platform spoke to the soul of all the million-strong membership in the youth union. There was, for instance, a frank talk about considerable fluctuations in the membership base, about the not always effective attitude to boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 who form the majority of union membership. Serious words were addressed to pioneer officials and heads of pioneer detachments, of whom there is a continuing shortage; on the frequently insufficient light generated by the Youth Spotlight Movement; and the insufficient safeguarding of youth construction projects. These were critical words addressed to one's own ranks, which came from the platform sincerely in an effort to rectify shortcomings in our youth organization's work.

Among those who spoke in the congress debate was Comrade Lubomir Strougal, the head of the party and government delegation. In his speech he recalled the importance of the period in which the highest youth assembly in the Czech SR was taking place. He paid

tribute to the good work done by the union, but said that in its future activity it must set for itself more demanding goals and create conditons for an even more attractive program for all young people. In the next section of his speech, Comrade Lubomir Strougal said:

[Begin Strougal recording] I am convinced that your congress, proceeding from the written and oral report delivered by Comrade Mohorita, will give correct answers to these questions and that its answers will be aimed at ensuring that young people are up to the times both in their knowledge, their world outlook, their orientation, education, working skills, and that the drive and optimism of the young generation, full of vitality, will find concrete expression in the proper attitudes toward life and work ethics. I am convinced young people will apply all this in all areas, but particularly to scientific and technological development and culture. After all, on what else should a young person build foundations for personal plans and aspirations for a full life?

Of course, every young person should find his or her place in the current social movement where he or she can assert himself or herself through personal knowledge, ability, talent, and healthy ambition. Let us say that to assert oneself well in life will not be easy for anyone—anyone, whether one works or wants to work, or hold office. This is because this is one of the conditions that determines the success of restructuring. The conditions must be much harsher in every respect than is the situation today. And, of course, the opportunities and chances for people possessing good knowledge, people who are capable and active must be an undoubtedly will be greater.

Comrade Kraus from the East Bohemian Region raised the following question in this connection: Why are there so few young people in leading managerial posts? He is right. He raised the question and two alternatives: whether this young generation is less able, less prepared or, second, whether it is being given less opportunities. It is not easy for me to say this because I came to hold a ministerial post when I was 34 years old, and since that time I have not succeeded in appointing such a young or rather such an old minister. [applause]

Here one must admit both critically and self-critically, because I do not wish to take such responsibility on myself alone, that the second alternative is the truthful one—young people are being given few opportunities. [applause] As if we had begun to be afraid of them at a certain stage. It is simply necessary to be practical in the cadre policy, and we have realized this both in the political leadership and in the government. When we are today considering, in connection with the restructuring, open competition for jobs, launching a procedure for open competition for jobs, the possibility of electing leading officials, self-administrative bodies and their share in the selection of leading managerial workers, then this provides the most favorable opportunity to end this unhealthy tendency to underestimate young people, and to rectify it rapidly. I believe it is necessary to take this opportunity, and I think we will.

The more urgent question thus arises here of the preparation of the young generation for real life. The time is coming when the laws of competititon will operate fully—competition, although unorganized at times, is stricter. We are aware of the fact that in shaping the personality of young people we must place independent thought and conduct much more in the forefront, the ability to orient oneself in complicated situations, to make the right decision, overcome obstacles, and cope with failure. This is not a matter that we could totally place on your organization's shoulders alone. We are fully aware that family, school, state, in particular, social organizations, and last, but not least, work collectives must play their role in this regard. We must reassess a number of things in this respect, and particularly cast off certain practices toward young people and entire youth union organizations, such as petty and incessant ordering about, nannying, and forbidding actions. Do not overemphasize the Marx idea that a person learns to walk by falling and learns to fall by walking.

There is truly no need at all to overexaggerate that the young must and will continuously make mistakes and grope, and it is only natural for them to sometimes make silly mistakes. Who does not make such mistakes and do silly things? It is therefore more incumbent that our help and our direction be well thought out and tactful. But we must not ignore the Socialist Union of Youth and its primary organizations and bodies, as Comrade Sramkova from Prague said here. To not provide explanations, not react to comments made by young people is, of course, a type of political discrimination that we cannot tolerate and to which we must address ourselves critically.

One must bear continuously in mind that our Communist Party proceeds in its policy toward the young generation, particularly toward its representative, the united youth organization, with full confidence in it, without relinquishing its responsibility for the way the Socialist Union of Youth works, the influence it exerts on the rest of young people, and the way it copes with the urgent demands of life. The issue is simply to know that if we want to teach someone to swim we must also let him in the water, not just lecture him, as some ideologists emphasize, about what it is like in the water. [applause] [end recording]

[Lidicky] These were only a few ideas from the speech made Comrade Lubomir Strougal. In the afternoon, the delegates divided themselves into six discussion groups in which the debate on all issues concerning the youth union continued.

Adamec, Horcik Inspect Border Areas

AU240840 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Sep 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Social Conditions in Border Areas"]

[Excerpts] Cheb (CTK)—Ladislav Adamec, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Czech SR, together with Zdenek Horcik, deputy premier of the Czech SR, arrived in Cheb district on Thursday [17 September] for a working visit.

In their negotiations with Josef Mevald, leading secretary of the CPCZ's West Bohemian Regional Committee, and Miroslav Novotny, chairman of the Regional National Committee, and with representatives of Cheb, Tachov, Domazlice, and Klatovy districts they assessed the fulfillment of conclusions from the visit paid by L. Adamec to the Tachov area in May. It was stated that a certain positive shift has taken place in the attitude of most central agencies toward the needs of border districts, and in the more enterprising approach of local agencies. A check on the manpower stabilization situation has shown that serious problems continue to exist with regard to living conditions, in possibilities of getting an apartment, in the provision of adequate transportation facilities for certain localities, in decision-making which is improving only slowly, and in lack of unity in the approach to granting preferential wages. [passage omitted]

The collaboration between the Government of the Czech SR and the regional and district agencies in the West Bohemian region will continue.

Job Prospects for University Graduates

AU241431 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Sep 87 p 3

[Vlastimil Bradac commentary in the "Talk of the Day" column: "Pseudo-Heroism"]

[Text] Have you, too, heard about unemployment among our university graduates? I have. Although, to say the truth, I personally know of none.

The responsible staff of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs states that there is no lasting surplus—but also no shortage—of experts with university education in any profession. And if such an impression exists, they say, then it is because the demand for experts in individual professions and their placement are not ideally harmonized in the republic. The truth is that some of them live in areas where they cannot find work in their profession, but for various reasons are averse to moving elsewhere for the sake of work. Our newspapers have used up a lot of ink, for instance, in writing about the suspected shortage of medical doctors in northern Bohemia.

In discussing this topic, some readers immediately challenge us: why not introduce the system of obligatory appointments? Let us say in explanation that this would contradict the ILO Accord No. 29 on forced labor, which was signed and ratified by Czechoslovakia.

On the pages featuring discussions about the training and rearing of young cadres, we periodically carry complaints about the inadequate use, or rather total non-use, of the professional skills of new university graduates by certain plants. In fact, let us concede that it is not necessarily easy for a university graduate to find a job. Or, more precisely, a job which corresponds to his own ideas and simultaneously to our social needs.

On the whole I can understand the bitterness of those who are beginning to suspect that nobody is interested in what they graduated in—people, let us say, who are looking for work in vain. Perhaps this is the true source of the belief about unemployed university graduates. Of course, everybody can certainly find work, as such; but obviously this is no solution, if only because it costs society approximately Kcs500,000 to train a university graduate, and it should, therefore, be effectively reimbursed for this.

However, what can one say to a university graduate behind the steering wheel of a truck, when he brags about "earning his living with his own hands?" I have met one such graduate, who immediately started telling me about unemployment—while all the time I knew from others that it was the possibility of immediate, higher earnings that had put him behind the steering wheel. This, too, I can understand. But to turn it into a kind of labor heroism? Surely such heroism is something quite different. Labor heroism is, perhaps, when everybody makes use of his true, best prerequisites—of all that he has learned. I am rooting for all those who persist in their search for their right place despite all problems, and finally find it.

Further on Fischer Visit to UN

Hosts Lunch

LD241045 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1926 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] UN/New York, 24 Sep (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a lunch today for the heads of delegations from the socialist states to the 42d United Nations General Assembly. During this event in the GDR's Permanent Mission to the UN, he expressed his satisfaction that the socialist states are using the United Nations General Assembly to give the main issue of the moment, how peace can be preserved for the present generation and for future generations, its due place. He congratulated Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on the agreement with the United States on concluding a treaty on the removal of all medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, and expressed his conviction that it will give a strong impetus to the start of genuine nuclear disarmament. The GDR's active collaboration in the General Assembly and in the UN's special organizations contributes to this. GDR's policy of dialogue strengthens the forces of reason and realism who are working for global detente and a change toward disarmament.

Addresses UN Assembly

LD242113 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] UN/NEW York, 24 Sep (ADN)—Oskar Fischer GDR foreign minister made the following declaration of principle at the 42d UN General Assembly:

Dear comrade president: It is a particular pleasure for me to congratulate you from the bottom of my heart on your election as president of the 42d UN General Assembly and to wish you every success.

Appreciation is also due to the president of the 41st UN General Assembly for his prudent work.

I wish the secretary general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, whose visit to the GDR in June of this year made possible fruitful talks which served the goals of the United Nations, good health and creativity in his responsible work.

Dear delegates, the 42d UN General Assembly is meeting at a time in which a growing number of people recognize that the traditional political, economic, and military behavior of states, their accustomed treatment of the environment and nature, are no longer adequate to guarantee the survival of human civilization. In view of the fact that there are now over 5 billion people it is becoming increasing clear that in the age of nuclear weapons and high technology the policy of the arms race and of confrontation and of the pursuit of selfish interests must further increase the already numerous conflicts and crises in the world and eventually dangerously exacerbate them. The risks of such a policy are becoming increasingly unpredictable.

This alarms people of all continents and prompts all those who feel responsibility for the fate of mankind to seek alternatives.

To safeguard the future of mankind means:

—Above all to prevent a nuclear inferno

—To agree a worldwide arms stop without delay, and

—To transform this purposefully into an all-round verifiable process of reduction of troops and arms

—Not to miliarize space

—To renounce the deployment of weapons and troops where there still aren't any

—To resolve conflicts peacefully

—To encourage the coexistence of states and peoples and to direct their cooperation toward resolving the global issues of mankind, such as the preservation of the foundations of life on our planet, elimination of underdevelopment, of hunger, disease, and degrading living conditions.

Seven decades ago, immediately after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the young Soviet power addressed its Decree on Peace to the world.

This was a completely new, unaccustomated appeal amidst the fire of World War I, which though a solitary call lent strength to the hope for peace. Meanwhile, the safeguarding of peace and the transition to disarmament have become the most important concern of world politics.

Thanks primarily to the initiatives of the socialist countries, the nonaligned states, the group of six, and not least thanks to the work of the United Nations Organization and the vigorous actions of the worldwide peace movement, the awareness is growing that today peace can no longer be secured by arming against one another but can only be guaranteed together.

In order to give new dynamism to the efforts to safeguard peace and for arms limitation and disarmament reason and realism are required, and all states must shoulder their responsibility for this.

At their Berlin summit in May this year the Warsaw Pact states proposed a comprehensive disarmament plan. It is supplemented by measures for its strict verification and for the confidence-building. This program is based on the analysis of what is necessary and possible to create lasting peace with ever fewer weapons. It is the logical consequence of the common Soviet-U.S. knowledge that "a war with nuclear weapons must never be unleashed and that in it there can be no victors," and indeed that any war between the Soviet union and the United States, be it nuclear or conventional, must be prevented.

This is known, is what General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan have already stated as a result of their meeting in Geneva in November 1985.

In this spirit the GDR values the efforts and results of the talks between the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers which ended last week and which have brought the world a significant step closer to the start of a genuine nuclear disarmament. True to its goal is creating peace with less and less weapons the GDR has used all its resources and will continue to use them to contribute to the double zero option without ifs or buts.

In the opinion of the GDR, the conclusion of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the global removal of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, which has been brought into view, and the fulfillment of this will facilitate the start of real disarmament. Absolute priority and every support is therefore due to this. Parallel with this, the efforts for a radical reduction of strategic offensive weapons, while at the same time consolidating the regulations of the AXM Treaty and to prevent the arms in space, must be intensified.

This would also be of benefit to strengthening the nonproliferation treaty.

Just as much on the agenda are the worldwide banning of chemical weapons and the complete and the general prohibition of nuclear-weapons tests.

Threatening potentials and "nuclear deterrence" are not only in contradiction to a sensible code of behavior suited to the atomic and space ages, they are also a dangerous anachronism.

The strategy of the so-called nuclear deterrant in no way creates more security, rather it blocks quick progress on nuclear disarmament.

The Warsaw Pact states have put forward an alternative to this with their declaration on military doctrine at their Berlin summit. This doctrine—of an exclusively defensive character—corresponds closely to the basic principle anchored in the UN Charter of the prohibition of threats or the use of force against the territorial integrity or the political independence of a state.

The allied socialist states declare that—they will never start military actions against any state or an alliance of states if they themselves have not been subjected to an armed attacks,

—that they will never be the first to use nuclear weapons

—that they will raise no territorial claims against either a European or a non-European state

—that they regard no state and no people as their enemy.

The participant states in the Warsaw Pact have proposed consultations on their military doctrines to the member states of NATO. This too can be a path which must eventually lead to a mutual nonattack capability. Military imbalances which have arisen—regardless in what type of weapon—must be overcome by disarmament on the part of the stronger side, in order to restore the balance at a low level.

That is better and at the same time cheaper than subscribing to the principle of so-called counterarmament which in the end has forced the armaments spiral further and further upward.

In all this, the capability for verification of all agreements on arms limitation and disarmament is indispensable for the socialist states. They support controls without gaps. This also includes necessary on-site inspections.

As a state at the heart of Europe, the GDR supports, above all, the reduction of a military confrontation and the consolidation of security on this continent.

For here, where the demarcation line between the two most powerful military alliances with the highest destructive potential runs, any conflict would have deadly consequences for the whole of humanity.

Here security must be strengthened both globally and regionally. Nonetheless, we do not intend to wait for global solutions. The GDR together with the CSSR have put forward proposals for the creation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor and a chemical weapon-free zone in Central Europe. Its realization would not hinder global solutions, but on the contrary would make them easier. We also place as much significance on the proposal by the highest representative of the People's Republic of Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The fulfillment of these initiatives would at the same time be a direct contribution to the CSCE process, whose role in significantly promoting trust and cooperation in Europe is undisputed and which continues to grow. The Vienna follow-up meeting, toward whose successful conclusion the GDR is working, proves this.

In the meantime, a firm body of cooperation between states has arisen as a result of the Helsinki Final Act. It is precisely these positive regional experiences of the CSCE process which have encouraged the socialist states to make their proposal for the creation of a comprehensive system of world peace and international security. We now expect to transform in this session the exchange of ideas which has started, and to which General Secretary Gorbachev made an impressive contribution in his article last week, into an intensive dialogue on the development of such a system which will have to include the political, military, economic, humanitarian, and ecological fields. This would correspond to the duty which this world organization has to fulfill according to its charter.

Peace begins at the doorstep of each nation. That is why, and in the awarness of well-understood historical responsibility, the safeguarding of peace as the overridingly

important question of the present was the focus of the visit to the FRG by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which ended a few days ago. "The results and agreements which have been achieved represent a success for the policy of reason and realism, a gain for mankind and for peace," the leading representative of the GDR said at the end of his visit. The most important result of this visit, probably affecting and of interest to all states and peoples' lies in the agreement, as is emphasized in the joint communique "That the relationship between the two states has to remain a stabilizing factor in constructive East-west relations. It should provide positive impulses for peaceful coexistence and dialogue in Europe and beyond."

This remains possible if both sides, as agreed, proceed strictly on the basis of the existing realities, allow political will, reason, and realism to rule, and continue to normalize their interstate relations. Only in this way can the obligation taken on by the GDR and the FRG to do everything to prevent war again from emanating from German soil, and only have peace, be realized, an obligation which both German states have again declared as their own.

Rightly, this visit is still receiving widespread international attention, After all, the fact that it happened is an expression of the knowledge which is growing everywhere that today no one can claim peace as their sole property and that the quantity and quality of weapons can no longer safeguard peace but only the quality of the policy of peace.

The visit by the GDR head of state to the FRG has made clear that constructive political dialouge is possible and can bear fruit also in a complicated international situation. Dialogue remains an indispensible means of understanding and of seeking specific ways of eliminating confrontation. Our policy of goodneighborliness also soes not avoid Berlin (West). It rests on the quadrilateral agreement and thus on strict respect for the legitimate rights and interests of all interested parties.

Great concern is generated by the dangers to world peace which are posed by sources of tension and conflict. Here every spark could set alight a global conflagration. The GDR is in favor of discussing and solving all disputes and conflicts at the negotiating table; that is, peacefully, with equal dialogue on the basis of strict adherence to the UN Charter.

The efforts being made to this end by the UN secretary general, as representative of the Security Council, are highly regarded by the GDR. We expressly wish to encourage you, esteemed secretary genera' 'o continue.

Security Council Resolution 598 provides a good basis for the peaceful resolution of the conflict between Iran and Iraq. We support the call to all states to desist from any action which could lead to the conflict spreading to other regions or being internationalized. All shows of military strength cannot be reconciled with that because the latter must escalate tensions in the Gulf.

The draft declaration on "raising the efficiency of the principle of the nonuse and not threatening the use of force in international relations" worked out by the special committee should be approved quickly and above all made effective in practice.

The Middle East conflict remains unsolved, and the formation of an independent and sovereign state continues to be denied to the Palestinian people. Nonetheless, the proposal for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East, at which all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, should participate, is finding an increasing echo. The direct preparation of a negotiating mechanism by the UN Security Council could speed up the coming about of this conference. The path to a lasting peace for all states in the region could be opened up by this process.

The GDR views the fulfillment of the "Central America Peace plan" signed on 7 August in Guatemala by all sides, as a suitable means of peacefully resolving the conflicts in Central America and ending the overt and covert war against Nicaragua.

The GDR welcomes the initiatives by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR for a political settlement of the situation which has arisen in the region. The process of national reconciliation started by the DRA Government must no longer be weighed down by outside inteference.

The world public is deeply disturbed at the increasing brutality and aggression of the South African apartheid regime toward the black population and the neighboring states. The peoples of southern Africa demand self-determination and the abolition of racism and apartheid—internal peace as well as a peaceful environment. The UN plan for achieving Namibian independence must at last be fulfilled.

The GDR supports the demand by the OAU summit for the inposition of comprehensive and binding sanctions by the UN Security Council against the incorrigible racist regime in South Africa.

For the solution of the Cyprus issue too the calling of a representative, inter-nation Cyprus conference within the framework of the United Nations remains a necessity. The presence of foreign troops on the island hampers the search for solutions which could be accepted by everyone.

The GDR is following the developing dialogue between the three states of Indochina and the ASEAN group with sympathy and wishes it success.

The GDR strongly supports the demands to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace as well as welcoming and promoting all regional initiatives for zones of peace, security, and cooperation.

Regarding the reduction of tensions on the Korean peninsula the GDR supports the constructive proposals put forward by the DPRK.

Peace and disarmament, social issues, and the abolition of underdevelopment are bound up with one another more closely than ever. This, too was emphasized in the document from the Berlin summit in May, 1987, of the Warsaw Pact states on overcoming underdevelopment and creating a new international economic order. It is not alarming when, for example, every minute 28 children die of hunger and avoidable illnesses—as in 1986—while at the same time, $1.7 million are spent on arms worldwide? The international conference on the connection between disarmament and development, which has just ended, rightly views the arms race as the main reason for the increasing social disadvantage of increasing numbers of peoples and the reduction of disposable means for improving their position. We pay tribute to the results of this conference, which has convincingly made it clear that disarmament, above all, is necessary for development.

The foreign debts of developing countries—the Soviet foreign minister has convincingly explained this here—are exercising an increasingly negative influence on international relations. At their Berlin summit, the Warsaw Pact member states spoke in favor of a global and just settlement of this problem.

The United Nations is a suitable organ for promoting the democratization of international economic relations. The GDR supports an agreement on mutually acceptable basic principles which guarantee the calculable functioning of the world economy. The initiative taken by the socialist states on working out a concept of international economic security is directed toward this.

The GDR supports increased cooperation between states on guaranteeing human rights and basic freedoms.

It is led by the principle that above all the right to a life in peace is the most basic human rights.

It promotes the exercise of other human rights which are violated on a mass scale by apartheid, racial and social discrimination, genocide, and fascism in particular.

Honored delegates, the world organization has a number of issues to solve for the existence and continuation of humanity. It is inestimable as a forum for dialogue, negotiations, and cooperation. In this we do not overlook the fact that its effectiveness and that of all its organs, the strengthening of its role and authority, the raising of its efficiency, the fulfillment and binding nature of its resolutions depend on the unanimous cooperation of all its member states.

If this is not forthcoming, the strength of the United Nations remains restricted. Let me state that the GDR will do everything in its power to contribute to the solution of the tasks facing the world organization.

Meets With Counterparts

LD251036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1828 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] UN/NEW York 24 Sep (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his French counterpart, Jean-Bernard Raimond, have met in New York for an exchange of views on the work of the 42d United Nations General Assembly and on bilateral relations. The meeting, on the sidelines of the General Assembly, resulted from an agreement between the two ministers in January to use the visit to the United Nations for a joint interim balance sheet of bilateral relations.

The ministers expressed their satisfaction at the steady development of relations. They correspond to the goals set out in the Helsinki Final Act and have become a valuable part of the CSCE process. The ministers stressed the considerable role played by economic relations in the good overall balance sheet and said they are convinced that the intended joint efforts to utilize all available potentials will make a further upswing in economic cooperation possible.

Oskar Fischer had a friendly exchange of views with Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu about the implementation of measures to improve fraternal cooperation agreed by the party and state leaders of both sides.

They stressed that regular top-level meetings help to enrich knowledge of the shaping of socialist construction in both countries and give effective stimulus to their mutually advantageous cooperation. International questions were also discussed, from the viewpoint of necessary intensified joint efforts for the consolidation of positive trends in the present international situation.

Ioan Totu, like the head of the DPRK delegation to the 42d United Nations General Assembly, Kang Sok-chu, whom Oskar Fischer also met in New York, expressed appreciation of the GDR'S foreign policy which is directed toward dialogue and cooperation, and emphasized the valuable contribution which Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG made to improving the climate of East-West relations. Kang Sok-chu spoke about the DPRK'S efforts to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula. He expressed thanks for the GDR'S support to the DPRK'S striving for a life in peace and security.

Oskar Fischer and Faruq Qaddumi head of the Political Department of the PLO, discussed the situation in the Middle East. The partners in the talk expressed their concern at the increased danger to peace in the area as a result of the increasing foreign military presence in the Gulf region and spoke in favor of strict observance of Security Council resolution 598 by all those involved. The possibilities for a just settlement of the Middle East conflict were also discussed. The PLO representative thanked Foreign Minister Fischer for the GDR'S unchanged support for the PLO'S legitimate efforts to create a sovereign and independent Palestinian state, which can live in secure peace with the other states of the region.

Axen, SWAPO'S Nujoma Hold Talks in Berlin

LD241639 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1404 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) — The prevention of a thermonuclear catastrophe and the preservation of world

peace are necessary conditions for the survival of mankind. There was agreement about this between Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the presiddent of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, during a friendly talk in Berlin on Thursday.

They underlined the importance of the Soviet peace proposals and emphasized that now it is all the more important to mobilize the peoples in the struggle for the removal of all nuclear weapons in the wake of the agreement in principle between the Soviet Union and the United States on an accord for the elimination of their medium-range missiles. The interlocutors praised the results of Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG as an important contribution to safeguarding peace, to disarmament and to improving the international situation.

Hermann Axen and Sam Nujoma condemned the inhuman and warmongering apartheid system as the cause of the sources of conflict in the southern African region. The continuing occupation and exploitation of Namibia, illegal in international law, as well as the policy of destabilization and aggression by the racist regime toward its neighboring states are a danger to world peace. Both politicians decisively called for the immediate granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 and the imposition of comprehensive and effective sanctions against the racist regime.

Hermann Axen and Sam Nujoma noted with satisfaction that the close relations and multifaceted cooperation between the GDR and SWAPO are deepening and expanding. They expressed the conviction that they will continue to strengthen on the basis of internationalist solidarity.

Sam Nujoma reported on the upswing in the profoundly just struggle of the suppressed people of Namibia for their freedom, independence, and for the realization of their right to self-determination under the leadership of SWAPO.

He expressed thanks on behalf of SWAPO and of the Namibian people for the steady GDR support for their struggle.

Stoph Receives Visiting Libyan Official

LD251100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Ahmad Ibrahim, secretary for education and scientific research of the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is in the GDR at the invitation of the minister for higher and vocational education.

Starting from the common anti-imperialist positions of the GDR and Libya, Willi Stoph explained the latest activities by GDR party and state leaders for improving the international situation, which accord with the peace program of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. He particularly stressed the results of the official visit to the FRG by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and stressed that today there is nothing more important than preserving peace, above and beyond all philosophies, ideologies, and social systems.

In the talk, the agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States on an accord for the elimination of their medium-range weapons was acknowledged as a possible start to general nuclear disarmament. It was also stated that there has to be a stop to the peace-threatening developments in the Middle East, in the Gulf region, in Africa, and in other regions in order that there may be an improvement in the international situation as a whole.

Willi Stoph assured the Libyan guest of the GDR'S continuing solidarity for his country in the struggle against the imperialist policy of threats and blackmail, and for the consolidation of its independence.

Referring to the traditionally good political and economic relations between the two countries, Willi Stoph stated the GDR'S readiness to expand all-round cooperation, especially in the economic and trade sphere, for mutual benefit. The partners in the talk agreed on strengthening the role of the joint commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation in this process. Willi Stoph congratulated his guest on his appointment as chairman of the Libyan side of this commission. He said Ahmad Ibrahim's visit to the GDR is an important contribution to the shaping and deepening of bilateral relations. This also applies to cooperation in higher and vocational education, which includes the training of Libyan citizens in the GDR. Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR Minister for higher and vocational education, took part in the talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere. systems.

GDR Delegate Speaks at Vienna IAEA Plenum

AU241848 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 87 p l

[Text] Vienna (ADN)—The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has promoted the peaceful use of nuclear power in an outstanding manner over the past 3 years, and has made an extraordinary contribution to preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. This was stressed by State Secretary Prof Georg Sitzlack, the head of the GDR delegation, at the plenum of the 31st IAEA general conference in Vienna on Tuesday [22 September]. The GDR has always supported the IAEA's nuclear materials control system because of its significance for international security. The GDR Government will also continue to do so in the future. Nuclear power can now and in the future be of maximum importance for solving power problems, but only if people and technical equipment are meeting maximum security requirements. International cooperation is mandatory to meet this end, he said.

Prof Sitzlack described the Vienna Conventions on early warning and the rendering of assistance in nuclear accidents as visible results of the efforts for more security. What is decisive for the security of all peoples, however, is that the nuclear arms arsenals are eliminated.

Ambassador Rose on Geneva Conference
AU241329 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 23 Sep 87 p 4

[Interview with Ambassador Dr Harald Rose, GDR delegation head at the Geneva disarmament conference, by BERLINER ZEITUNG journalist Klaus Bischoff—date and place not given]

[Text] The summer session of the disarmament conference ended recently in Geneva. BERLINER ZEITUNG [BZ] asked the head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Dr Harold Rose, about the outcome of the talks.

BZ: At the end of November the disarmament conference experts will again convene to negotiate a treaty on banning chemical weapons. Does that mean that the conclusion of such an agreement can be expected for 1988?

H. Rose: The preparations for a convention on banning chemical weapons have indeed been successful, even though the original goal of completing it before the end of the year has not been reached. Nobody today is able to tell whether this will be the case in 1988. But there are justified expectations, because the ban on chemical weapons is certainly the issue in which the greatest progress was made in Geneva in 1987.

Many passages have been completed, except for the final editing of the text. The basis for the formulation of other passages has already been established, and with some passages an agreement in principle is still to be sought. Problems such as verification inspections upon demand (in the case of a suspected violation of the treaty), or the sequence of the destruction of the existing chemical weapons are still unsolved.

But one thing is certain: A lot of work is still to be done, but the possibility of obtaining a concrete result and bringing about real disarmament exists, and we have embarked on this course. This is why the participants decided to use the time between the scheduled meetings and negotiations for consultations.

BZ: In what way did the proposals put forth by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze with regard to the verification issue influence the negotiations?

H. Rose: Through its proposals concerning central issues of the convention on the ban of chemical weapons, and particularly through its agreement in principle to the inspections mentioned earlier, upon demand and without the right to rejection, in the case of suspicion the USSR has essentially promoted the conference's work in important areas.

The statements by the Soviet foreign minister were welcomed by all sides. The United States, however, has refrained from making any substantial statements on this particular issue—just as is the case with other aspects of the convention—since Shevardnadze submitted his proposal. In conference circles there were rumors that this attitude might be connected with the plan to start production of binary weapons.

BZ: Beside the chemical weapon issue, there are other important topics in Geneva. On behalf of the SED delegation you submitted proposals for a treaty on the ban of anti-satellite weapons. How does this initiative match with the efforts of socialist countries to use space solely for peaceful purposes?

H. Rose: To prevent the extension of the arms race into space, it would be useful to conclude a basic and global agreement on this issue. The socialist states welcome this idea and work for it. But smaller steps would also be acceptable, and the draft for the basic stipulations of a treaty on banning antisatellite weapons, which we submitted together with Mongolia, could be one of these steps. It aims at banning all weapons that are designed to damage or destroy satellites. Such weapons should not be produced and deployed, and those that already exist should be eliminated.

More and more states are using space for peaceful purposes and are therefore interested in the safety of their airborne objects. India and Sweden are among the countries that officially welcomed the proposal at the conference.

BZ: What other contributions has the GDR made to make the disarmament conference successful?

H. Rose: The GDR delegation was directly involved in the drawing up of individual regulations for a convention on banning chemical weapons. It has submitted, among other things, detailed proposals for the rights, obligations, and the training of international inspector who are to control the observance of a corresponding agreement. We have presented suggestions for the structure and working methods of an international mechanism, so that such a convention can be verified—to cite only a few examples. Furthermore, in the interest of reaching agreement on banning nuclear tests, the GDR has presented a number of papers as a basis for talks and negotiations.

BZ: In spite of lengthy discussions, the exact negotiation mandate which is to be assigned to a Committee on banning Nuclear Tests is still unclear. Why has no progress been made in this field?

H. Rose: A committee is supposed to work on every point of the Geneva disarmament conference's agenda, but with regard to the nuclear test issue this is not the case. As a matter of fact, no agreement has been reached on a mandate; but these questions concerning formulation are only an excuse. After all, the United States has

made it clear that it sticks to the policy of nuclear deterrence, and that it wants to modernize its nuclear weapons for this purpose and continue the tests.

The question of a ban on nuclear tests is not the only issue which still requires a great deal of work. In no sphere has the disarmament conference has made such progress as in the discussion about the ban of chemical weapons. For the comprehensive disarmament program aimed at by the Geneva conference, for example, great efforts are still required. Within the framework of this program, the GDR and FRG have submitted a proposal on conventional disarmament in Europe, which has met with the approval of all participants in the conference.

BZ: What progress do ymu see at this year's Geneva disarmament conference, as compared with the meetings of past years?

H. Rose: Besides the mentioned movements in the sphere of chemical weapons, it can be noticed that the 1987 conference is taking place in a markedly business-like atmosphere. The possibilities emerging between the USSR and the United States to reach agreement on the elimination of intermediate-range missiles and longer range operational-tactical misiles have apparently prompted the development of more favorable political conditions for purposeful work at the Geneva disarmament conference.

Unfortunately, so far it has not been possible to translate these conditions into concrete agreements. The discussions about limitation of the nuclear arms race and preservation of peaceful space, for instance, have yielded no results.

The balance sheet of the discussions at this year's Geneva conference shows that the socialist states have submitted useful, realistic, and thus acceptable proposals in every sphere. They accepted for their part every proposal that leads at least one step in the direction of an end to the arms race and disarmament. In this way the conference's room for negotiations has expanded considerably.

Varkonyi Holds UN Talks with Counterparts

LD242243 Budapest MTI in English 1615 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, who is attending the 42d session of the UN General Assembly in New York, held talks on bilateral relations and timely issues of the international situation with Foreign Ministers Jean-Bernard Raimond of France, Kalevi Sorsa of Finland, Leo Tindemans of Belgium, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Vahit Halefoglu of Turkey and Kusumaatmadja Mochtar of Indonesia.

The Hungarian foreign minister also met Willy de Clercq, member of the Commission of the European Economic Community in charge of foreign relations. The parties reviewed the state of the negotiations between Hungary and the People's Republic of Hungary [as received].

At his talks with the Israeli foreign minister Shimon Peres, opportunities for settling the crises of the Middle East by peaceful means were reviewed. Peter Varkonyi confirmed that the stance of the People's Republic of Hungary has not changed, and the crisis has to be settled by peaceful means through negotiations. He pointed out that to this end an international conference should be held under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all the parties concerned.

Austria's Vranitzky to Visit Hungary

AU250910 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] Dr Franz Vranitzky, chancellor of the Republic of Austria, will pay an official visit to Hungary in the coming days at the invitation of Premier Karoly Grosz.

Council of Ministers Raises Minimum Wage

LD250259 Budapest MTI in English 1950 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI)—At its Thursday session the Hungarian Council of Ministers reviewed experience of the autumn session of parliament. It appreciated the confidence of the National Assembly in the government programme, and expressed thanks for the comments and proposals. The government instructed the central authorities to study opportunities for carrying out the proposals of deputies for the implementation of the government programme and the taxation acts.

The government held a profound discussion on issues of income regulation of economic units in 1988, with regard to the new taxation.

The government approved a draft law-decree on competitive bidding and decided to submit it to the presidential council.

The government reviewed the system of sponsorship in sports.

At the press conference following the session, State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, spokesman for the government, said that according to a public opinion poll 90 per cent of the polled considered the autumn session of parliament the most important political event of the recent period, and about 70 per cent of the population followed the parliamentary debate with attention.

Answering a question the spokesman said that, for lack of adequate resources, the new personal income taxation adopted by parliament cannot compensate for shortcomings in social-welfare policy. Nevertheless, the government is determined to expand the scope of beneficiaries to families with one or two children as soon as the resources are available. Meanwhile the Council of Ministers has taken some measures to bridge over the most severe difficulties. On January 1, 1988 the minimum wage will be raised to 3,000 forints. (it has been 2,000 forints since 1984). The related wage raises should be covered by the economic units. Those building homes from own resources will be allowed to take a longer unpaid leave. Diabetics will be given a regular monthly allowance. Old people and those suffering from a chronic illness will be entitled to free medicine, reduced-rate tickets and preferences if they are attended at home.

On the recent session of the CMEA Executive Committee, the spokesman said that it was aimed at streamlining the work of the council. This effort was fully backed by the Hungarian delegation which pointed out that the council should focus its attention on issues of strategic importance in the cooperation of member states, and direct cooperation between companies should be developed in the first place. The principle of economic motivation should be given a greater role, and a programme for the gradual development of the mechanism of cooperation worked out.

As to the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage system, Rezso Banyasz said that the former study on regional development relied on data from 1970. Since then a new complex study has been compiled on the environmental effects, and a revised plan of regional development was completed last year. Now a new complex plan is taking shape which is based on the comprehensive investment programme and the environmental cause-effect studies.

On illegal attempts to cross the frontier and other crimes committed by foreigners in Hungary, Rezso Banyasz said that up till the end of August 13,396,000 foreigners arrived in Hungary, including 10,582,000 tourists from the socialist countries. The frontier guards arrested 1,009 foreigners who attempted to cross the border illegally. 255 of them have not been exposed to criminal proceedings. Twenty per cent of those arrested had a false passport. Some offenders tried to enter Hungary illegally. Among the 4,952 foreigners who applied for Hungarian residence permit in 1986, there were 3,284 Romanian citizens, and out of the 4,196 applicants in the first half of this year, 3,308 were Romanian citizens. The applications have always been examined in keeping with the international principles of family reunification.

Last year foreigners committed 3,500 offences in Hungary, 37 per cent more than a year earlier. Western tourists broke first of all the traffic rules, while visitors from the socialist countries violates most frequently the customs and currency regulations. Under inter-state agreements the Hungarian state offered in more than 500 cases to conduct the criminal proceedings in the country of the offender. Hungarian authorities stopped proceedings against 1,629 foreigners, and sentenced 879 persons to imprisonment, but the sentence was suspended in 291 cases. Under the Hungarian law foreign offenders can serve their prison sentence in their native country. They are also allowed to leave the country on bail during the proceedings.

Grosz Visits Enterprise in Obuda

LD232211 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Karoly Grosz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, is visiting Obuda.

Karoly Grosz began his Obuda visit at the Budaprint enterprise. The first secretary of the district party committee, Dr Arnaud Steiner, briefed him about the way the parliamentary debate on the government program has been received. In our experience there has been a turnabout in the public mood, he said. Initial confidence in the work has developed, however, this could still be undermined, since the doubts and anxieties have also remained, and these could increase if the implementation is not as people expect. For example, in the enterprise, economic officials are already objecting that they will only come to know the regulators for next year in October, whereas they would now be needed in good time more than ever before. The district party first secretary mentioned among the doubts the fact that people are not entirely convinced that the practical measures will serve the objective well, and they ask whether the capacities of the present leaders—and here they are not thinking of the works manager—will be equal to the new tasks.

Janos Kolozsvari, managing director of Budaprint, said that the so-called textile industry reconstruction some time back did no more than put out the flames; the possibility for development was insufficient, even to begin with; later on it even decreased. In spite of this the enterprise is devoting smaller expenditure than the all-industrial average per $1 of export. Its products are sought after also on the western markets. They have recently achieved fine successes in the United States, Canada, and Japan.

Karoly Grosz heard with interest the part of the report which said that Budaprint has already succeeded in concluding a direct enterprise cooperation agreement with a Soviet firm in Estonia, and that this promises to be very advantageous, even materially. The enterprise is also working carefully on its domestic strategy. Now, for instance, it is of the view that cotton leisure-time clothes will replace the much more expensive woolen ones, and not only on account of their more favorable price but also because these have come into fashion abroad as well. Karoly Grosz encouraged the initiative. Even the smallest idea is important, because it is worth more than no idea. What is needed for the economy to develop is for people in every single place people to discover for themselves what task is there, because no kind of center can know that. National direction must create the atmosphere for this.

Karoly Grosz visited the Goldberger factory where he was shown around by director Vince Zobor, and then he went to the enterprise's product development center.

In the afternoon he will take part in a party aktiv conference in Obuda.

Nemeth Attends People's Front Session

Discussions Held

LD242028 Budapest MTI in English 1552 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI)—The National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front held a session in Budapest Thursday, chaired by Gyula Kallai, president of the people's front. At the meeting attended by Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the members of the National Council received a briefing on the nomination by the National Presidium of the Patriotic People's Front of Gyula Nagy presiding bishop of the Lutheran Church to take the parliamentary seat on the national ballot. In keeping with that proposal parliament had elected Gyula Nagy as a member at its meeting of September 19th.

Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front held a paper to initiate debate on the people's front's program of action to assist economico-social evolvement. He stressed that the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, knowing the situation of the country, approves of the objectives resolved upon in the evolvement program of the Central Committee of the HSWP of July 2nd, and supports the endeavours set down in the government working program. He then warned that there is uncertainty and a loss of confidence on the part of national public opinion. The Patriotic People's Front must take a share in strengthening confidence since the evolvement, the stabilization is inconceivable without public support.

The lively spirit of debate at the autumn session of parliament, and the responsible manifestations of the deputies meet with expectations on the election bill approved in 1983 and with the 1985 elections, he said.

With regard to the economic situation he pointed out that the accumulated experience of the socialist construction has to be analysed with scientific thoroughness.

The most important task facing the Patriotic People's Front is the further development of the policy of alliance, and the establishment of concensus. A vast majority of citizens do not question the basic values of socialism, and the leading role of the party. Over the period to come we have to give an honest and profound analysis of the situation, making the experience public, in order to prove that transformation brooks no delay.

Addresses Meeting

LD250257 Budapest MTI in English 2105 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI)—Addressing the Thursday session of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, said that the difficulty of problems to be tackled in the months and years to come cannot yet be foreseen in every detail, and it will put the public mood to a test. What is required is a social and political atmosphere marked by mutual confidence between the political leadership and society, the political institutions and the social communities and groups. Tolerance and solidarity have to be the basis of day-to-day contacts between people, emphasized Miklos Nemeth.

The shaping of public spirit is not an isolated process. It largely depends on how we help unfold social energies. To this end the system of political institutions has to be transformed.

We have committed ourselves to a responsible parliamentary government, local autonomy, and enterprise. With these progressive political efforts we revive the best Hungarian traditions. However, we require not only a revival but also a renewal. The people's front movement provides a sound basis for these efforts.

Imre Pozsgay summarized the contributions, and the delegates adopted unanimously the statement of position of the Patriotic People's Front on the programme of stabilization and development which is soon to be made public.

Ovari Makes 2-Day Visit to Bacs-Kiskun

LD242129 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Politburo member Miklos Ovari made a 2-day visit to Bacs-Kiskun country. In Kecskemet he familiarized himself with life in the region and then inspected several economic units in Kerekegyhaza and Tiszaalpar. At the end of his program, he participated in a meeting of the local intelligentsia at the Kecskemet Teacher Training College.

Fejti Visits Pest County, Meets Leaders

LD242133 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Central Committee Secretary Gyorgy Fejti has visited Pest County. Regional leaders briefed him on the achievements and the problems of the county, after which he inspected the Pest Regional Machine Factory in Szigethalom. At the end of his 1-day program he gave a speech at an activist conference.

Ambassadorial Exchange With U.S. Announced

LD241830 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] A State Department spokeswoman, Phylis Oakley, has said that Poland and the United States have achieved an agreement concerning the exchange of ambassadors.

Ms Phylis Oakley added that this would occur in the near future.

Joint U.S. Economic Ties Viewed

LD241415 Warsaw PAP in English 1237 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 24—"Polish society painfully felt the negative impact of American restrictions which to a large degree influenced the shortages in supplies for some fields," writes the government daily *Rzeczpospolita* in a commentary headlined "Poland-U.S.—Determinants of Economic Cooperation." Excerpts:

"A slow normalization of economic relations has been taking place for some time now. The most favoured nation clause has been restored. Exports to the U.S. are, nonetheless, hampered by years-long restrictions used against Polish enterprises.

"Nonetheless, one could note certain progress especially following the Vienna meeting, the visit of John Whitehead to Poland and of Jozef Czyrek to the U.S. Air links between Poland and the U.S. have been resumed, an agreement on fishery is in force. The Polish-American economic council has started work while a meeting of the Polish-American commission for commerce is to be held in autumn.

"There are, therefore, elements which create a climate of goods contacts. Poland, despite certain economic difficulties, is an important partner. Poland's efforts aim at reviving her economic relations with foreign countries as well as starting coproduction ties. Despite her foreign debt Poland tries to meet her payments. The full normalization of credit relations would undoubtedly contribute to a development of economic cooperation.

Czyrek Receives Afghan Delegation

LD241101 Warsaw PAP in English 0020 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 23—Jozef Czyrek, PUWP CC Political Bureau member and CC secretary, met with a delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) currently visiting Poland, which is headed by PDPA CC Secretary and alternate Political Bureau member N. Kawiani.

The sides exchanged information on the current goals of both parties and discussed the main problems of the international situation. The discussion was also attended by the head of the PUWP CC's Foreign Department Ernest Kucza and Afghanistan's Ambassador to Poland Abdol Qader.

The PDPA delegation was also received by PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Chairman of the Central Party Control Commission Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak.

Sejm Session Opens Debates 24 Sep

Jaruzelski, Messner Present

LD241056 Warsaw PAP in English 0822 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 24—The Sejm started its two-day debates this morning.

The agenda of the debates includes, among other things, a government reports on state cultural policy and a report of the economic plan, budget, and finance committee on the assumptions of the 1988 central annual plan.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner are present.

Culture and arts minister Aleksander Krawczuk was first to take the floor.

Debates Continue 25 Sep

LD250846 Warsaw PAP in English 0825 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text]Warsaw, Sept. 25—The Sejm (parliament) resumed debates today. Deputies continue their discussion on the economic plan, budget, and finance Sejm committee's report on the assumptions of the 1988 central annual plan.

Today's agenda includes, among other things, a proposal of amending Sejm regulations. Also expected is deputies' question time.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner are present at the meeting.

NSZZ Plans 'Protest' Day, 'Protest' Week

LD242214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] This is not a debate about law, but about the interests of working people, representatives of the NSZZ Federation of employees of the construction industry stated at a press conference in Warsaw. They were giving their reasons for proclaiming next Saturday, 26 September as a day of union protest, and for commencing next week a 5-day protest action.

The unionists say the restricting by the organs of the state administration of the range of benefits awarded in the Charter of Building Employees, and the refusal to fully implement them are considered to be a lack of a will to cooperate on the part of the administration, and as an undermining of the credibility of its intentions at the time of signing the charter.

The Federation demands the award of a 15 percent supplement to pensions for bricklayers, plasterers, floor layers, carpenters and joiners as persons employed in

particularly burdensome conditions; the guarantee for building employees of the preferences contained in the charter concerning receiving apartments; and the establishment of a decoration—the Merited Worker of the Construction Industry—(?with which) financial supplements to the pensions would be linked.

Representatives of the unionists entered into polemics with the statements by the government press spokesman at his Tuesday conference. They recalled that the controversy over the implementation of the charter has been in progress since 1983, while in May of last year the College of Social Arbitration connected to the Supreme Court issued an adjudication recognizing the justification of the Federation's claims. Contrary to the statement by the government spokesman, the unionists say they wish to conduct serious negotiations. But they have already been going on too long.

During the conference it was stated that Saturday 26 September will be normally celebrated as Construction Industry Employees day, and that in Poznan there will be a central meeting. The protest action will last from 28 September to 2 October.

Jaruzelski Addresses Torun Harvest Festival
AU241148 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Sep 87 p 2

[Address delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski at a celebration to mark the end of this year's harvest held at Wabrzezno in Torun Voivodship on 20 September]

[Text] It is all true. Our farmers have been getting wet throughout the entire harvest. Were it not for this roof above us, above the platform, it could be said that justice is rare. Of course, that is only a joke. Above all, I would like to stress once again that this has been a hard, very difficult year. We had a long, severe winter, a late spring, and a capricious summer.

It was a battle. It was not possible just to harvest crops, they had to be pulled up. This year's harvest has been rich, and we have obtained good results. We are grateful to Polish farmers for their selfless work. We extend to them our profound respect and sincere thanks. We also express our respect for the services that assist agriculture and for people working in industry, education, and science.

A modern countryside and highly productive agriculture are one of the main pillars and basic conditions for our country's modernity. We have made another step along that road this year, and we hope that next year, the agricultural year that we are now entering, will be even more successful. That is my sincere wish.

At the same time, I would like to thank you for your hospitality and for this patriotic, picturesque display. We congratulate the farmers and working people of the famous, ancient Polish region of Torun, and we congratulate the inhabitants of Wabrzezno, all the generations assembled in this stadium, and all those for whom the Poland's successful development is a matter that is dear and close to their hearts.

Long live Polish farmers!

May the Polish countryside blossom!

May our fatherland, the PPR, become stronger!

Colonel Kulik Explains Jaruzelski Plan
LD251344 Warsaw PAP in English 1127 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 25—The Jaruzelski (Disarmament) Plan proposes the reduction of not only tactical nuclear weapons but also conventional weapons. This postulate is strongly justified, Kazimierz Kulik, representative of the Polish Army's General Staff has told PAP.

Conventional weapons have in the recent years been technologically and electronically revolutionized and many of its types have acquired the name of "intelligent," "thinking," of "deceitful" weapons. Their being "intelligent" consists in higher precision and greater destructive power.

In their destructive power, today's conventional weapons have become similar to mass-killing weapons and therefore this problem cannot be left out of disarmament negotiations.

Another reason why the plan so unequivically demands reductions of these weapons is their enormous stockpiles in the very sensitive region of central Europe. The concentration of huge arsenals in one place is a permanent risk factor to states situated in this region, Col Kulik said.

Kulik went on to say:

The (Jaruzelski) Plan provides for three territorial ranges of the conventional arms reduction. In the first place it should be reduced in the zone of immediate contact between Warsaw Treaty and NATO states, then, in the nine states belonging to the reduction zone, and finally, on the whole territory between the Atlantic ocean and Urals.

In tune with the intention of the Polish proposals that weapons of surprise attack be removed first, it is postulated to give priority to the reduction of such kinds of equipment as strike airforce, tanks, helicopters, long range arms and artillery (cannons and missiles).

Our concept assumes that there are conditions to make certain corrections towards military balance and thus ending the arms race in Europe while withdrawing and reducing the arms.

The Jaruzelski Plan has been fully supported by the socialist community states. The neutral and non-aligned states assumed a positive attitude towards it and NATO states received it with great interest and attention, especially those which are interested in reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe.

We should shortly expect another stage of discussion and international negotiation on the methods for practical materialization of the proposals contained in the plan, Kulik told PAP.

Urban Meets With Students at Youth Camp

PM250811 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 4 Sep 87 pp 1, 3

[Report by Iwona Zielinska on meeting between government press spokesman Jerzy Urban and participants of government-sponsored youth camp "Vanguard 21" at Baworow near Lesna: "You Never Know What You Might Become: Three Hours With Minister Jerzy Urban"; date not given]

[Text] Will he come, won't he come? From the beginning of the 2-week camp "Vanguard 21" held at Baworow near Lesna, its participants pestered the camp leaders with this question and also asked it among themselves.

But when the car carrying Minister Jerzy Urban, the press spokesman for the Government of the PPR, wheeled unexpectedly into the camp compound and came to a halt opposite the satellite TV antenna, the camp's TV crew became so flustered that they lost their place in the script of the welcoming ceremony that they had previously worked out down to the last detail, and it was not until 2200 hours that they managed to get the minister to come to the camp TV studio for a mini-conference with the camp's journalists.

Marek, student at the Higher School of Education in Opole, was especially interested in what took place behind the scenes in the government press spokesman's work.

[Urban] I do not know why people assume that my work involves some special business which takes place behind the scenes. My main brief is to formulate publicly the government's views. I spend a lot of time organizing work on the formulation of the government's views on matters which are to be put before the general public. Many talks are needed to coordinate and adjust things. I spend most time "digesting" the huge quantities of every possible kind of written material with which I am constantly inundated. These include various government decisions, the positions of individual ministries regarding various phenomena and draft decisions, transcripts of Western radio broadcasts, summaries of what the Western press writes about Poland, reports on our domestic matters, and a great deal of analysis, reportage, and statistical material. I simply have to know a lot about far more than later turns out to be necessary. Besides, I spend much of my time in various meetings and conferences. There is no particular mystique about my work at all. Things take place behind the scenes in the affairs I deal with rather than in my work. My job is similar to that of a journalist who researches his topic because he needs to be well informed before he speaks on it. And the basic tradecraft essential in my job involves knowing what to coordinate, with whom, and at what level, to be able to arrive at an authoritative statement of the government's position on any given matter. I cannot present views held by particular ministries. The statements I present must remain above the particular, and represent the views held by the government as a whole. [Urban ends]

Piotr, a mathematics student at the University of Wroclaw, took advantage of the government spokesman's visit to ask the following question: When filling in the application forms that entitled us to take part in the camp, we were required to answer a question about our expectations regarding the camp. Could you, as government press spokesman, tell us what the other side expects of us? After all, the camp has been organized by the government.

[Urban] You are expected to catch the politics bug, to turn your attention to complex social questions, to establish mutual links among yourselves. These camps are named "Vanguard 21." I think that the name itself should, in all its grandiloquence, be taken with a grain of salt, because obviously no one can create the vanguard of the century by recruiting people to take part in a 2-week camp. On the other hand, the name betrays the organizers' intentions. They want to meet and hand-pick interesting, talented people who will, perhaps, play some significant role in the future. The idea is to establish intellectual contact and create conditions which will encourage the participants to concern themselves with things that stand over and above individual interests. Speaking of the camp organizers' intentions, I recall the following episode from my own past: In my early youth I used to frequent the "Kameralna" restaurant a lot. It was a fashionable place in those times. I spent nearly every night there over all kinds of noxious alcoholic concoctions. On one occasion, as I was leaving the place in the early hours, my drunken companion, an aging actor, took my coat from the cloakroom attendant and, bending his knee, handed it to me ceremoniously. Putting the coat on, I protested that he was surely exaggerating. He replied: I do this for every jerk I meet, for you never know what he might become one day. [Urban ends]

The following day, during a meeting attended by more than 100 young people, yet another question was asked about the point of organizing events like "21st Century Vanguard." There were fears that the public might raise objections on social grounds, protesting about the creation of a closed, elitist movement.

[Urban] Might people not accuse you of elitism? No doubt there will be accusations of promoting elitist courses and camps, just as there were objections to the idea of creating schools for the student elite. I think that one of the dangers of setting up any special, select elitist movements is that sooner or later the selection criteria cease to be altogether above reproach. Such is life, but when something like that happens, the charge of creating artificial or unfairly privileged elites is rationally defensible. On the other hand, anyone who attacks the practice

of setting up events like the present one for young people chosen for their exceptional talents or interests so that they can develop these talents and interests is obviously forgetting that human beings have a natural tendency to form groups and set themselves apart according to the criteria of shared interest, knowledge, and ability. Moreover, such attacks can only come from people who observe everything with an envious eye. We will not succeed in changing anything in Poland if we fail to do all we can to encourage and nurture outstanding talent of any kind, including that for politics. The only countries capable of making economic or any other progress are those which know how to select their best people and take good care of them. The only thing we must guard against is elitism based on the criteria of birth, influence, and snobbish exclusiveness. But if we are to take especially good care of those who are especially talented, we must find a way of recognizing them and setting them apart from others. Do not be afraid that you may be anointed the elite: That cannot be brought about in just a couple of weeks. [Urban ends]

Polish students would not be what they are if they were to fail to seize every possible opportunity of discussing the 1970's—and this one took the prize. Among other things, they wanted to know the consequences borne by the team that was responsible for running the country until 1980.

[Urban] In the first place they were brought to their knees and destroyed by public opinion. No one, not a single person in Poland can have suffered such infamy or been subjected to such revilement as the leading members of Gierek's team. They suffered political consequences too. They were expelled from the party and removed from all the positions they had held. They were banned from all public function, stripped of their orders, and so on. Several years ago this affair was the source of high emotions in our society. At some of the meetings I attended people expressed the opinion that the persons concerned should be thrown in jail. But we cannot bend the law to the dictates of human emotion and pass sentences influenced by these emotions. The question of responsibility involves many facets. If the transgression involves a violation of an article of the criminal code, then everyone is liable to receive the same punishment envisaged in the code, for example for criminal economic mismanagement, but the offense of criminal economic mismanagement is very precisely defined and it is clear when the offender can be sent to jail and what for. Not every case of economic mismanagement qualifies for prosecution. This is because all economic ventures involve an element of risk and a chance of incurring losses, and if we were to punish people with jail sentences for every loss and every setback in the economic game, managers of economic enterprises would be afraid to experiment, try things out, take risks, or do anything at all. We also have constitutional accountability to the State Tribunal. This is liability for violating parliamentary acts, and as such is distinct from criminal liability. Finally, we have the system of political accountability arising from the provisions of party statutes and the mechanism of public accountability, with the offender answerable to society as a whole. I personally believe that those people have suffered severe consequences involving extreme moral distress. [Urban ends]

One of the government spokesman's many interlocutors asked him for his opinion on the existing control mechanisms over the performance of the authorities.

[Urban] We have many control mechanisms. Some are new, some are old, some are better, and some are worse. Certainly the trade unions provide a vigorous control mechanism. Personally, I disapprove of some of the trade unions' actions because they are often inherently noncohesive—when, for example, they make mutually exclusive demands—but the unions remain one of the more effective instruments of control over our social and economic policies. The Socioeconomic Council at the Sejm also keeps an eye on government activities, as do the Sejm experts group and the council of government advisers. The so-called opposition belittles the importance of these bodies, but it is precisely these bodies which carry out independent analyses of draft government decisions and projections of the consequences of the government's actions, and which then publish their own differing or contrasting opinions, thus bringing about considerable modifications in the operations at the top. The work of the Constitutional Tribunal represents another control mechanism. To date, several cases have been brought in against the government, and the government lost all of them. This means even more than exerting control: It also means that the governing process is becoming modified, because the government, fearing another defeat before the Constitutional Tribunal, begins to regard things in a broader context and is prepared to revise its decisions. As regards party control mechanisms or party democracy mechanisms, which constitute some of the most important control mechanisms over the performance of the authorities, I cannot say how extensive they are or how effectively they operate. In the light of the resolutions of both party congresses, utmost importance is attached to these systems of control over the authorities in power. We come across opinions which maintain that, unfortunately, the extent of true democracy within the party, expressed not so much through freedom of discussion, which is considerable, as through the whole system of exerting influence over the top party authorities, has recently diminished, but I cannot say how accurate these opinions are. I am not a party member and I do not participate in internal party affairs. [Urban ends]

Undeterred by this last protestation, the students asked minister Jerzy Urban whether a confrontation between conflicting views is possible within the party, and whether the possibility is considered of changing the model of our party.

[Urban] History has shown the model of the party to be viable and I do not think it is likely to be changed. Although these days, with things changing all around us, it is difficult to be certain or to make any absolute

statements. The model of the party rests on the following premises: There ought to be many different, conflicting views on all matters within the party, but the confrontation between those conflicting views should lead to the emergence of joint conclusions and joint decisions on the course of action which should subsequently be binding for the party as a whole. Somehow, this ideal has always become distorted in the past, and even today it is not followed to the letter. But today the diversity of views and the internal arguments within the party are exposed to public scrutiny. All the same, we must remember that the party is not a debating society and when it arrives at certain conclusions, such as, for instance, resolutions of a Central Committee plenum, these must be treated as a statement of the position of the party as a whole. And as regards those who may disagree with it, the party demands that they act in accordance with the views of the majority, that is, in keeping with the rules of democracy, even if they continue to maintain their own, different opinions. There are many charges that can be brought against our public life today, but no one can claim that differences of opinion within the party itself are not publicly articulated. Anyone who closely follows *Trybuna Ludu* reports of the debates taking place at Central Committee plenary sessions will very quickly notice the clashes between a variety of different views. It is also very easy to spot the conflicting views in periodicals connected with the party. It is enough to compare the Krakow monthly *Zdanie* with the Wroclaw weekly *Sprawy I Ludzie*. So this diversity of opinions does exist and may grow even more pronounced, but the party still insists that it is not a debating society where the debate is an end in itself, but a body within which debate serves the purpose of working out and realizing an overall party policy. [Urban ends]

The meeting with minister Jerzy Urban lasted 3 hours. It was not long enough for him to give comprehensive answers to all the major questions he was asked, especially as everybody wanted to hear him answer their own particular question, whether it concerned AIDS or the political opposition.

After talking to many young participants of the "Vanguard 21" camp, I had my own question to ask the government press spokesman. I put it to him as follows:

The young people here at Baworow have received visits from ministers, from advisers to the central authorities, and from representatives of the world of science and learning, whose voice also counts as advisory. All of them—and this is the young people's observation—adopted the line of "if things go wrong, it's nothing to do with me". They just proffer advice, and that advice is always wise and rational, whereas the authorities persist in bypassing, as it were, that advice in making their decisions. Minister, how do you rate such an attitude, such a striking approach to the question of one's responsibility displayed by people who are, after all, "at the top"?

[Urban] I can only give you my own personal opinion. The question touches on extremely complex matters.

The concept of adviser involves many aspects. An adviser is, among other things, simply a civil service official of an appropriate grade, and in that case his responsibility is determined by his grade. An adviser can also hail from outside the official government structures. It will often be somebody whose views differ from those of the authorities, and who may be asked to express his opinion on a given matter. Naturally, he will not be responsible for the authorities' decisions on the matters he has spoken or written about. Specialists are also advisers. If, for example, one of them submits incorrect or erroneous calculations for an investment project, he will be held primarily responsible. This is because the government, or the minister involved, will base their decisions on his expert opinion and the advisory conclusions which follow from it. Top-rank officials cannot, for instance, verify specialist calculations, research the market, or check the value of technological processes for themselves. Usually the decisionmakers consult many expert advisers before making a decision, and often each of the advisers gives a different opinion. The one whose project has been approved and realized, in my opinion, shares responsibility for the consequences. But the adviser whose view has been rejected is not held responsible at all.

And so there are many different types of advisers and their responsibility varies, or it may be nil.

Every adviser believes that his view should prevail. When the authorities adopt the method of consulting many advisers in their decisionmaking process, with the advisers representing differing views on the matters in question, many of them will inevitably end up feeling dissatisfied, and they will persist in defending their views, criticize the decision that have been made, and sometimes simply sulk.

Thus, advisers are often—but not always—justified in distancing themselves from the actions of the authorities whom they have earlier advised. But at the same time they sometimes display a political mannerism which I find objectionable, a psychological urge to prove that their own ideas and actions are always faultless and everybody else's are, unfortunately, quite hopeless. If only everything went according to their wishes, all would be well. Some people belonging to the circles of power have far too high an opinion of themselves, not enough sense of solidarity with the team they work with, and a tendency to shift responsibility from their own onto their colleagues' shoulders. This tendency has become so widespread in the memoirs and reminiscences published by people who played some political role in the past that the person who reads them one after another gets a wholesale impression that the authors were all very wise, sharp-witted, and courageous, and all the errors and blunders were the work of the gremlins. Similarly, statements made by some advisers can also carry a conviction of superiority, as well as complexes resulting from the fact that, as advisers, they believe they are the cleverest, and yet it is not up to them to make decisions.

However, I do not know what specific comments prompted you to ask your question, nor which particular persons made them, nor the category of adviser they represented.

Daily on Youth Policy Results

AU241054 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 18-20 Sep 87 p 3

[Jerzy Domanski article: "Young People and Youth Policy—Opportunities and Barriers"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] If we consider the state of young people's awareness, we have to assert that there are still many young people who know almost nothing about socialism. But they know about the social practices of the seventies. They are averse to socialism that is identified with and distorted by these practices.

However, it is a fact that positive changes in the young generation's awareness have continued to occur, albeit slowly, for the past few years. Young people are gradually becoming convinced that they must act effectively by themselves.

Attempting to view the current issues of the youth policy pursued by the party and the state, we should not forget its historical determining factors. This policy goes back to the beginnings of People's Poland—to the social upgrading of workers and peasants, for whom the reforms of 1944 and 1946 created the political and material conditions that enabled them to acquire education, responsible jobs, and political functions. The new system asked young people to support it and they supported it by action. [passage omitted]

As for the present situation of young people, the educational atmosphere in enterprises has not improved, the housing situation is tragic, the promotion of the young is still heavy going, and the range of social maladies and ills is still a big problem. Despite some improvements, the level of educational aspirations on the part of young people, especially those from worker and peasant families, is still low. Almost all young people feel that they do not matter and that they have no real influence on decisions made by various state bodies. [passage omitted]

The youth movement is an important element of the state's political system. The membership of individual youth organizations has been steadily increasing as of 1983. At present, the ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth] totals over 1.5 million members, the ZMW 410,000 members, the Polish Scout Union over 2 million members, and the Polish University Student Association 64,000 members. But this represents only about 24 percent of all young people, and although these organizations have made clear progress in their performance, they are still beset by shortcomings. They are not as strong as their members want them to be. Nor are they as weak as their critics claim.

The organizational and programmatic militancy of individual youth organizations is most differentiated. Basic shortcomings include the passivity of clubs, stereotyped forms and concepts of action, and a poor training system for regular cadres and social aktivs. On the other hand, these organizations continue to increase their militancy in solving social and job problems. Economic, rationalizing, and inventive activities inspired by youth organizations continue to produce increasingly better results. Economic activities on their own account are an important element of young people's militancy and of the youth organizations' budgets.

Young people's social and occupational promotion is one of the key problems today. Young people's share in running the economy and sociopolitical activities is still very small. Talented young people who achieve superior results should be promoted despite their short practical experience. This is what the logic of progress demands. It is worth recalling that in 1986 the number of young people holding leading posts in individual departments accounted for merely 0.3-2.1 percent of all such posts. As for the local government, young people hold 12 percent of its jobs. These figures require no comment. [passage omitted]

We are entering a decisive stage of the economic reform, which provides opportunities primarily for young people. New economic mechanisms and demand for innovation and progress create new opportunities for action.

We often wonder why the young people of the first years of People's Poland were so enthusiastic. Can the present generation, which has been brought up under different conditions, repeat this enthusiasm? It must. There is simply no other way out.

Daily Welcomes USSR-U.S. Agreement

AU241628 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Sep 87 p 4

[Editorial article: "In Consensus with the Requirements of Eliminating the Nuclear Threat and of Peace and International Security"]

[Text] The agreement in principle between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on the imminent conclusion of an accord on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles—an agreement that was reached following the talks in Washington between the foreign ministers of the two countries—legitimately holds the attention and interest of European and international public opinion. Stressing that Romania welcomes with satisfaction this agreement, the Romanian press agency *Agerpres* had been authorized to issue the statement that points out that "the Romanian Government and people view this act as a particularly important event in the international arena, which effectively paves the way for eliminating intermediate-range and operational-tactical missiles from Europe and Asia, and as an important step in the direction of completely eliminating all nuclear weapons."

The consensus in principle reached by the two countries on concluding an accord on intermediate-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe is in keeping with the expectations and pressing concerns of the peoples on this continent and throughout the world. As is known, the international situation continues to be particularly serious and complex as a result of the intensified arms race, especially the nuclear arms race. This has led to huge stockpiles of weapons which pose the most serious threat ever known to history—the threat of destroying the whole of mankind and the very conditions necessary for life on earth. The more than 55,000 nuclear warheads which exist in the world are, to a large extent, concentrated especially in Europe. A great number of intermediate-range and operational-tactical missiles are deployed on this continent, posing a serious threat to all European peoples and having the most serious implications for peace and security throughout the world. At the same time, the very deployment of these missiles contributed to an increase in international tension, to greater mistrust, and affected the political climate and the requirements for detente.

In light of these major facts, the importance of the agreement between the USSR and the United States regarding the contents of the future accord on the issue of intermediate-range and gqrational-tactical missiles in Europe is even more obvious. The finalization and conclusion of such an accord, which would mean the elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons posing the main direct threat to the European peoples, would, undoubtedly, be a very important step on the path to nuclear disarmament designed to pave the way toward new steps in the direction of the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the danger of war, and a step toward consolidating peace.

As is well known, Socialist Romania has consistently advocated and constantly supported effective negotiations aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, our party's secretary general and president of the republic, has consistently and energetically pointed out that the elimination of the nuclear threat and a move to firm measures for nuclear disarmament constitute the most pressing imperative and the basic issue of our time. Our country's numerous initiatives and proposals and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's measures, messages, and appeals to the leaders of the USSR and the United States, as well as the actions in various international forums, considering how important the conclusion—as a first step—of an appropriate accord on the elimination of intermediate-range and operational-tactical missiles from Europe would be under the current circumstances, are well known.

Recently, in his speech at the big mass rally in Cluj-Napoca, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: "We believe that conditions have been created—on the basis of both the proposals of the Soviet Union and those of the United States—to achieve an agreement on the elimination of the intermediate-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe and throughout the world in the shortest possible time."

This is also the essence of the new proposal on the recent resolution of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, made upon Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative, namely that the United Nations should appeal to the United States and USSR to conclude an accord on the elimination of intermediate-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe and throughout the world.

The agreement arrived at by the two countries is, certainly, an agreement in principle; up to the finalizing and signing of this accord there is still an important area to be covered. All states must continue to make constructive efforts to support activities in this respect, so that appropriate agreements can be reached, aimed at the elimination and dismantling of these types of nuclear missiles.

Particular emphasis must be placed on the responsibility of countries where nuclear weapons are deployed. Romania's proposal, included in the "Considerations" for the UN General Assembly session, namely that these states should renounce those weapons and not hamper an accord on the elimination of intermediate-range and operational-tactical missiles, is of great topicality. At the same time, all states, primarily those belonging to the political-military alliances in Europe, are expected to support further fruitful negotiations. As a matter of fact, in the current circumstances, the elimination of these missiles is an issue that interests all states in the world and, naturally, should be supported by the whole world community.

The Soviet-American talks focused on achieving an agreement on the elimination of intermediate and

shorter range missiles and included a great variety of issues of pressing topicality.

Within this framework, halting nuclear tests was given priority. This was also the subject of a separate joint statement, which registered important points of agreement for future efficient negotiations. As a result of this, new prospects and ways of action open up to the objective of halting nuclear tests.

Certainly, this would mean a great advantage for the cause of peace and international detente. As is well known, the nuclear tests have always been part and parcel of the arms race, and directly served the perfecting and increasing of the destructive power of these weapons, thus continuously increasing the serious danger threatening mankind and, at the same time, having particularly noxious effect on the environment. That is why, completely halting these tests is correctly considered an important objective of the struggle for disarmament and peace. Socialist Romania has consistently fought to achieve this objective. More recently, in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, and the proposals put forward to the UN General Assembly session, set forth according to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives, advocate an appeal, primarily to the U.S. and the USSR, but also to other states that possess nuclear weapons, to halt tests and all activity that leads to developing and perfecting nuclear weapons.

Likewise, during their meeting, the foreign ministers of the two countries decided to increase their efforts within the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons to set forward a document on proceeding to a 50 percent reduction of strategic and offensive weapons. Likewise, the exchange of views included a wide range of issues connected with limiting and reducing nuclear and conventional weapons, aspects regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons—a field in which, according to both sides, substantial progress has been achieved—as well as many other subjects of bilateral relations.

Registering the results, the sides decided on future steps for successfully concluding negotiations. Thus, the sides announced the decision to achieve, during the fall of this year, a meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, aimed at signing a treaty on intermediate and shorter-range missiles and at discussing the whole range of problems connected with bilateral relations. A Moscow meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries will be held in order to finalize the documents to be signed.

Romania and the president of our country consistently support the summit meeting as the most efficient way to achieve mutually acceptable accords and hail these agreements as an expression of the two countries' determination to make concrete these accords in principle that have been reached so far, and to ensure the progress of the cause of peace and disarmament progress.

The entire evolution of the international situation strongly shows that, under the current circumstances of the nuclear era, the policy of force and confrontation do not have a place in international life. A new political way of thinking, based on realism and lucidity, is required, and the only way to find solutions to the major current problems, no matter how complex they are, is through talks and negotiations held in a constructive spirit.

The people's supreme desire is to see that reason triumphs and that their aspirations for living in complete security and peace, in a world free of the danger of the nuclear threat and a world of understanding and cooperation among all the nations, are fulfilled.

Dascalescu Begins Visit to Morocco

Talks With Prime Minister

AU241146 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1034 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/9/1987—Official talks started in Rabat on Wednesday, September 23, between Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu of Romania and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Morocco, Azeddine Laraki.

Expressing satisfaction for the ascending course of the links of friendship and productive cooperation established between the two countries and peoples, the two prime ministers were highly appreciative of the decisive contribution of the meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Hassan II to the development and expansion of the mutually advantageous cooperation between Romania and Morocco. In that context, it was stressed that the meetings and talks between the two heads of state, the agreements covenanted on those occasions laid a solid foundation for the friendly ties between Romania and Morocco, in full harmony with the fundamental progress and peace aspirations and interests of the Romanian and Moroccan peoples.

The confidence was also expressed that the current talks would contribute, through the decisions to be made, to the expansion of the mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation in all areas of joint interest.

The talks were an opportunity to survey the state of bilateral economic relations, identify concrete possibilities provided by the two countries' growing economies, set new ways and efficient means of further deepening cooperation in both countries' interest.

With the results scored in the cooperation between Romania and Morocco, more particularly in port building, geological research and technical assistance, as a basis, the two heads of government agreed that negotiations between ministries, relevant institutions and trading firms be intensified to the end of jointly carrying through new projects, especially in building industrial unity, power plants, roads, sociocultural establishments, in railway modernization, as well as in other domains.

As for commercial exchanges, the two governments' determination was asserted to work in close cooperation to increase and diversify them, in full agreement with the two countries' economic potential so that they double until 1990.

In their wish to give stability and perspective, to stimulate the bilateral economic collaboration, the two prime ministers decided the signing of a long-term programme-agreement on the development of economic and technical cooperation, as well as of commercial exchanges between the Romanian and Moroccan governments.

During the official talks, views were exchanged on major issues of the current international life.

The official talks continue.

The prime minister of the Kingdom of Morocco, Azeddine Laraki, gave a dinner in honour of the Romanian prime minister.

Expressing their belief that many possibilities existed to develop and deepen the Romanian-Moroccan cooperation, the two prime ministers toasted the health of President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Hassan II, the progress and welfare of the two friendly peoples.

On the same day, Constantin Dascalescu laid a floral wreath at the Mausoleum of King Mohammed V, founder of independent Morocco.

After seeing round the mausoleum, the Romanian prime minister signed in the visitors' room.

Meets King Hassan

AU242023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Rabat, AGERPRES 24/9/1987—Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, who is paying an official visit to Morocco, was received on Thursday, September 24, by King Hassan II of the Kingdom of Morocco. On the occasion, the Moroccan sovereign was conveyed a cordial salute and the best wishes of good health and happiness and the friendly Moroccan people wishes of progress and prosperity on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

King Hassan II thanked and requested that Romania's president be conveyed his friendly salute and the best wishes of good health and happiness and the Romanian people his wishes of further significant accomplishments. In the context, the Moroccan head of state recalled his interviews with President Nicolae Ceausescu and expressed high appreciation for the Romanian-Moroccan summit and the Romanian president's activity for the settlement of the states of conflict in the world. In particular, he referred to his contribution to the resolution of Middle East issues and the promotion of an international climate of peace, security and collaboration.

During the talks conducted on the occasion emphasis was also placed on the fact that President Nicolae Ceausescu attached special importance to the expansion and diversification of ties between Romania and Morocco. In that framework, the efforts were highlighted for the further development of bilateral relations, the identification of new ways and means of expanding and diversifying mutually advantageous cooperation, cooperation in production in particular, to impart stability and perspective to bilateral links, for the benefit of the two peoples.

It was stressed that with the experience acquired that far and the two countries' potential as a basis and in consideration of the Romanian technical and material base in Morocco new economic units could be built in cooperation in the most diverse areas to stand as an expression of the relations of close friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. Furthermore, real possibilities were shown to exist for the expansion of trade.

During the interview, President Nicolae Ceausescu's viewpoints and considerations were outlined, according to which given the current state tension in the world firm steps should be taken to establish a climate of peace and security, which calls for an undelayed halt to the arms race, and a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place.

King Hassan II was highly appreciative of Romanian's consistent stance, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's substantial contribution to the international peace efforts.

The interview was attended by Moroccan Premier Azeddine Laraki.

Meets Parliamentarians

AU242024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/9/1987—Thursday, the Romanian prime minister met the members of the Chamber of Representatives of Morocco. On the occasion he singled out the special importance attached by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Parliaments and parliamentarians in point of helping peoples to know each other better and in establishing a climate of collaboration and peace in the world, as well as the Romanian president's consistent struggle for halting the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war and the contribution he makes to solving the great problems confronting mankind at present. The hosts pointed out eulogistically the decisive part played by President Nicolae Ceausescu in building an independent, modern and prosperous Romania, his conception regarding the relations among all the peoples and states in the world. They highlighted with satisfaction the fact that the fruitful summit dialogue between the leaders of the two friendly countries has made the lasting base for the intensification of contacts and collaboration on multiple planes, at various levels, between the two parliaments.

In the context, they considered that in solving the grave problems confronting mankind at present an important part can and must be played by the national parliaments, through an intense activity, in tight collaboration, for halting the dangerous course of the international situation, for halting the arms race and taking concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for solving all the litigious problems peacefully, by way of negotiations, for renounciation of force and of the threat of force, for the eradication of underdevelopment and setting in a new international economic order.

The sides expressed the belief that the ties of collaboration established between the parliaments of the two friendly countries would be further consolidated and expanded in future. On the occasion the invitation was renewed for a delegation of the Moroccan parliament to visit Romania.

CPC Delegation of Activists Meets Stoian

AU242028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/9/1987—Invited by the RCP Central Committee, a delegation of activists of the CPC, headed by Ma Qibin, deputy chairman of the Committee for Collecting Party Historical Data, under the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, visited Romania 10 through 24 September this year, in order to exchange experience.

The delegation conducted talks at the Institute of Historical, Social and Political Studies under the CC of the RCP, and the Alba, Cluj and Vilku County Committees of the RCP. The Chinese guests visited economic, social and cultural units in Bucharest and the counties.

At the conclusion of the visit the delegation called on Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Wang Jingqing, Bucharest ambassador of the People's Republic of China, participated in the talks held on the occasion.

Vaduva Meets Iranian Ministers in Tehran

AU241515 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1449 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, AGERPRES, 24/9/1987—Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, now on a working visit in the Iranian capital, on the international fair there, had interviews and talks on the development of the economic cooperation and bilateral economic exchanges with the Iranian ministers of commerce, Hasan Abedija-Ja'Fari, planning and budget, Ma'sud Roghani-Zanjani, energy, A. Khamushi, and with the governor-general of the Central Bank of Iran.

They agreed on measures for encouraging the further development of the Romanian-Iranian relations and commercial exchanges, on the smooth run of the activity of economic cooperation, on the amplification and diversification in a long run of the bilateral economic relations.

Defense Minister Greets Bulgaria's Dzhurov

AU241050 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defense of the SR of Romania, sent a greeting message to Army General Georgi Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the 43d anniversary of the day of the Bulgarian People's Army.

On the same occasion, First Rank Captain Georgi Metodiev Georgiev, military air and naval attache of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Bucharest, met with soldiers from three garrisons of our army and talked to them about the significance of the celebrated event. The participants were shown an exhibition of photographs representing aspects of life and activity of soldiers in the Bulgarian People's Army, and were also shown documentaries provided by the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Serbian CC Dismisses Belgrade Party Chief

Pavlovic Position on Kosovo Cited

LD250152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0123 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 24 (TANJUG)—After a marathon two-day meeting, the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia's party leadership dismissed Dragisa Pavlovic, president of Belgrade's party cell, from its Presidency late this evening with a majority of votes.

The demand that the Central Committee dismiss Pavlovic from its Presidency was presented after a meeting of the Serbian Party Presidency behind closed doors, when the leader of the Belgrade party cell, the largest in the country, was accused of "resisting implementation of some policies of the League of Communists in the struggle for ideological unity."

The direct cause for the critical assessment of Pavlovic's actions and the demand that he be dismissed from the Central Committee Presidency were his statements during a news conference with a group of Belgrade journalists.

The Presidency of the Serbian Party Central Committee concluded that on the same occasion, Pavlovic had also expressed his disagreement with the current policy of the party leaderships of the republic and the country on settling the situation in the autonomous province of Kosovo, where counter-revolutionary and separatist forces have not been combatted even after several years of struggle.

The meeting of the Serbian Party Central Committee has shown that there are important differences in the leadership as well, not only in relation to the proposal for Pavlovic's dismissal, but also in relation to major social questions, it was stated in today's discussion.

It was also warned that the graveness of the situation in Yugoslavia should not be forgotten. Therefore, rifts in the Central Committee should not be allowed, which could also be concluded from the discussion in the party leadership.

Assessing the political responsibility of the president of the Belgrade party cell, some members of the Central Committee again expressed the conviction that his remarks to editors of newspapers, radio and television stations had resulted in worrying effects and that they had disturbed the unity of the League of Communists.

Some members of the party leadership remarked that the democratic quality of the work of the Central Committee Presidency had been called in question in the handling of Pavlovic's case.

An inconsistent implementation of political decisions opens doors to pressures demanding that some problems be solved immediately, disregarding the democratic procedure, it was said at the meeting.

At the end of the discussion, some time after midnight, President of the Serbian Party Presidency Slobodan Milosevic said the party policy on solving the Kosovo problem demanded firm unity, adding that there could be no compromises on the issue. Any delay would mean a further deepening of the crisis in Kosovo, he said.

Milosevic remarked that the implementation of the decisions on Kosovo had been carried out slowly and with resistance, and that is why Pavlovic's statement on the lightly comprehended promptness of their realisation had greatly damaged this action.

23 Sep Session Considers 'Resistance'

LD241311 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0233 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 23 (TANJUG)—Late this evening, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia broke off a several-hour session during which the political accountability of Dragisa Pavlovic, president of the city committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade, the most numerous party organization in the country, was discussed.

At the session, which resumes tomorrow, the Serbian party Presidency's proposal that Pavlovic be dismissed from this executive-political body is being reviewed. The Presidency adopted the proposal after a marathon session held on September 18 and 19.

Based on the party Presidency's assessments, in Pavlovic's statements during a meeting with editors of Belgrade newspapers, radio and television on September 11, there was a "distinct presence of resistance to the implementation of certain tasks of the League of Communists in the struggle for ideological unity...especially with regard to the energetic implementation of the accepted policy on Kosovo."

At today's Central Committee session, in discussions which lasted past midnight, various assessments of Pavlovic's statements to the press were heard as well as views on the Serbian party Presidency's proposal for his dismissal.

Based on assessments of a number of participants in the debate, Pavlovic's statements represented resistance to the League of Communists' course, which causes great political damage. As a result of such behaviour of the Belgrade party organization's president, it was said, a conviction was created among the public that there was no unity in the policies on resolving the state in the province of Kosovo where problems which arose during the counter-revolutionary events of 1981 have still not been solved.

Pavlovic was also criticized of accusing the Serbian party Presidency, without supporting arguments, of not leading a determined struggle against Serbian nationalism.

In the discussions, the question was also raised on the accountability of Serbian Presidency President Ivan Stambolic who was said to have supported Pavlovic and to have acted leaderly.

Stambolic noted that the Central Committee Presidency President Slobodan Milosevic was persistent to resolve the case by "short-cut" and added that he was appalled that anyone considered that criticism of Serbian nationalism could be an expression of resistance to the implementation of the conclusions on Kosovo.

Energetically rejecting accusations of having resisted the policies of the Serbain League of Communists, Pavlovic said in the discussions that they must be founded on facts and arguments and not on insinuations or personal sympathies.

Further Reportage on Agrokomerc Affair

Zarkovic Calls for Resignations

AU240632 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Excerpts]The Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army at its ninth session today discussed the activities of the Yugoslav People's Army in society and the tasks of the communists and LC organizations. The Committee thoroughly analyzed and positively appraised the activities of our Army personnel so far, and it critically pointed out current problems it faces at present. Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, took part in the discussion. Mijusko Tomic reports: [passage omitted]

According to Vidoje Zarkovic, the LCY indeed faces historical responsibility for taking the measures and activities that will prevent a further aggravation of the crisis. The Agrokomerc case is certainly among the events that have very unfavorably affected the political situation recently. According to Zarkovic, the responsibility of all the institutions and systems, and the individuals heading them for the occurrence of this and similar cases must be clearly determined.

[Begin Zarkovic recording] All the sources of power and influence of technobureaucratic teams and monopolies must be quickly removed. Proposals to improve the system and to advance cadre policy must be determined, so that nothing like this happens in the future. If everything were to end merely with measures against Fikret Abdic and some people from Velika Kladusa who were around him, it would be a great defeat for us and it would greatly compromise the LCY and our system. We must not allow the system to be compromised and the LCY to be compromised for the sake of any individual whatever.

I must say that I share the opinion of many of our citizens and working people that officials who head the highest institutions of our monetary and credit and banking system should have resigned and ought to resign at once because of what happened in this system; these are the governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, the general director of the Social Accounting Service of Yugoslavia, as well as the Yugoslav federal secretary for finance. [end recording]

Charges Against Abdic Decried

LD241933 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, 24th Sep (TANJUG)—In a letter to the Mandate and Immunity Comission of the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly the lawyer of the former Velika Kladusa Agrokomerc director Fikret Abdic, claims that the proceedings against Fikret Abdic before this commission, as well as before other organs and organizations, constitute a crude violation of constitutional and legal norms.

The Mandate and Immunity Commission of the Federal Chamber has approved criminal proceedings to be taken against Fikret Abdic who is charged by the senior public prosecutor in Bihac with posing a counterrevolutionary threat to our social system (Article 114 of the SFRY Criminal Code).

Kresimir Abel, a lawyer in Zagreb, says that Fikret Abdic has not been told of the substance of the requests by the Senior Public Prosecutor's Office in Bihac, that he had not had a hearing by the Mandate and Immunity Commission, and that he had not received any written decision by the commission whereby he had been denied the elementary right to defend himself.

Abdic was not interrogated nor had he been told that proceedings were to be taken against him and that he was going to be replaced as Agrokomerc manager, says Abel. He also said that the Secretariat of Internal Affairs and the higher court in Bihac had also acted illegally against Abdic.

Abel claims that the search of Abdic's flat was not keeping with the law and that he had not been able to move about freely even before he had been deprived of freedom. The lawyer says that Abdic cannot possibly be charged with posing a counterrevolutionary threat to our social system because for that premeditation is required. However, he stressed, he has been detained because of investigation into this offense as well.

Having recalled "the unprecedented campaign in public information media against Fikret Abdic, his family, Agrokomerc managers, the composite organization of associated labor itself, the municipality and against the entire area, "Abdic's lawyer drew attention to "unforeseeable consequences of such actions" and cited also the international regulations of which the SFRY was a signatory.

Kresimir Abel believes that the Mandate and Immunity Commission should reexamine the whole case, forward to Fikret Abdic all the evidence, hear him, and consult the criminal law experts—Professors Ljubo Bavcon and Djordje Marjanovic.

During the session convened for 1 and 2 October, the Federal Chamber will take a final decision on Fikret Abdic's delegate immunity.

FEC Session Assesses Debts, Chernobyl

LD241947 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG)—The unsecured internal debts have by and large been created because of the great imbalance of the foreign currency sub-balance [potbilans] of the banking system which was not accompanied by an appropriate interest and provision of bank reserves policy. What happens is that in their rates of interest policy the banks are concentrating only on meeting interest outgoings without due regard to the expected cost of rate of exchange differences. When the policy of an unrealistic rate of exchange became untenable because of the impossibility of incurring further debts this imbalance became a generator of negative rate of exchange differences. The change over to a more active foreign currency rate of exchange policy was not accompanied at the same time by appropriate changes in the rates of interest policy.

This was the assessment made at the session today of the FEC, chaired by Branko Mikulic, who discussed the problem of unsecured internal debts. The presence of these debts, which has been particularly prominent during the past 7 to 8 years, entails at the same time a lack of balance and a constant increase in demand. Most debts which are not covered by appropriate credit counterclaims are within our banking system. [passage omitted]

The FEC has discussed the report on the level of radioactive contamination of the environment and radiation sustained by the Yugoslav population last year caused by the Chernobyl disaster. On the basis of obtained research findings the average population radiation in our country was 0.57 millisieverts (msv) for adults and 1.27 msv for children between the ages of 1 and 5 years where protection measures were not abided by. According to our calculations the level of average annual dose for an individual amounts to 1 msv. The radiation sustained by the Yugoslav population as a result of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant is of an extent that during the ensuing 50 years up to 210 cases of malignant illness could be recorded. The impact of contaimination in our country was uneven, and the radiation sustained by our population on the average is lower than the radiation experienced in Poland, Germany, Finland, northern Italy, Sweden and Austria.

Vojvodina Body To Change SAP Constitution

LD242006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 24 Sep (TANJUG)—Delegates of all the three chambers of the Vojvodina Assembly today adopted the proposal of the Presidency of the SAP of Vojvodina to proceed with the changes to the constitution of the SAP of Vojvodina. The proposal was submitted to the municipal assemblies and sociopolitical organizations which are charged with the task of submitting their views to the Assembly of Vojvodina by 25 October. [passage omitted]

TU Council Discusses Work Stoppages

LD241037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG)—This year's work stoppages are an expression of the growing dissatisfaction of workers with the overall situation in society. From being a sporadic phenomenon they have become part of our reality, with the increasingly manifest characteristic of social conflict. This is also confirmed by their sudden increase. From the start to the middle of this year there were 978 work stoppages with some 150,000 participants, it was emphasized at today's session of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council Presidium, which was devoted to work stoppages.

Warning that work stoppages should also be understood as heralding much more acute clashes and conflicts in society, Stojan Stojcevski emphasized in his opening speech that the way of resolving work stoppages raises a series of complex and very important questions: Why are personal incomes not regularly increased if there is support for this or, on the other hand, with what resources are increased personal incomes paid for if these are not also backed up by greater earnings? No less significant, according to Stojcevski, is the question of why workers' arguments are respected only when they stop work, but not when they are working.

The rapid satisfying of workers' demands, using the logic that the fire should be extinguished at any price but without going into its real causes, is the way to retain existing relations with their numerous and dangerous consequences. In this way the illusion spreads, said Stojcevski, of the effectiveness of work stoppages, although in the majority of collectives the situation has remained the same. After the stoppage, according to him, the trade union should not settle for such an outcome.

This means accepting that the struggle of individual members of the working class for a better material and social position should remain within the limits of existing relations, and these are precisely what caused the workers to stop work. [passage omitted]

Work stoppages are taking on new characteristics, said Zvonimir Hrabar, adding that workers' grievances were assuming the characteristics of the classic strike, although this differs in this country from dissatisfaction expressed in this way in other countries. Every work stoppage, emphasized Hrabar, brings to the surface all non-self-management relations.

In his opinion, all peoples' defense and social self-protection committees in environments where strikes have broken out, are beginning to rise above the managing and self-managing structures, as well as and above the trade unions and party organizations. After a strike they say in these committees that those who provoke the strike are shirkers, troublemakers, or something similar. But where were they before, asked Hrabar.

The Presidium and Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation has already drawn its own conclusions on work stoppages, so Hrabar proposed that these stances be efficiently and consistently adhered to in the coming period.

Army LC Presidium Discusses 'Attacks'

AU230902 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2512 3 Sep 87 p 3

[Br. Miletic article: "Session of the Presidium of the LC Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army: Quality at the Center of Attention"]

[Excerpts] The Presidium of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] met in Belgrade last week. The session was chaired by Simeon Buncic, secretary of the Presidium, and the agenda included: sociopolitical involvement of regular army personnel and of civilians serving in the YPA; the tasks in implementing the LCY Central Committee Presidium's position on ideopolitical problems of implementing the cadre policy in all-people's defense; and the program of work in realizing the positions of the LCY Central Committee on the ideological struggle of the LC and the development of socialist self-management and socialist self-managing democracy. [passage omitted]

Because of numerous processes that are going on in our sociopolitical scene, the quality of the involvement by activists from the YPA ranks and their contribution to the ideopolitical struggle waged by the LC and all progressive forces of society are now more important than their numbers. It is no secret that in information media and periodicals, as well as at public gatherings, today one can find the most elementary provisions of the LC Program questioned. One does not even shrink from attacking the Army, examines the purpose of its existence, and one casts doubts on the national character of the armed forces.

In a situation when the economic state of the country is very grave and when society is shaken by strikes, financial affairs, regional and other disputes, a calculated attempt is made to turn the anger of the workers class against the armed forces and especially the Army, whose integrating force in society is a thorn in the side of all opponents of socialist self-management. Although these efforts have brought no fruit up to now, they warn us that we should further enhance the sociopolitical activities by the Army personnel and should change them in some respects, adjusting them to modern requirements.

Attacks on the Army should not be passed over in silence for the sake of "peace in the house," it was said at the session. A frank and well-argued dialogue within the limits of democracy and its institutions can only contribute to a clarification of the questions which are backed by honest intentions. However, one should clearly tell the proven opponents and those who hinder socialist development what they are and what they strive for, for they do not even want an improvement of our social situation. Yugoslavia is a legal state with all the instruments of power by the workers class, and there should be no problem in protection against open enemies.

It is certain that the discussion at the next committee session will shed even more light on the overall problems of sociopolitical involvement of the Army personnel and set more clearly the directions of their future activities.

Svetozar Talks With World Bank President

LD241603 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1503 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Washington, September 24 (TANJUG)—The World Bank is prepared to increase considerably its participation in Yugoslav development programs, it was stated in talks in Washington between Yugoslav Finance Secretary Svetozar Rikanovic and World Bank President Barber Conable.

The talks particularly focused on Yugoslavia's cooperation with the World Bank in the implementation of the country's stabilization programs.

In the more recent period Yugoslavia was using larger funds for the repayment of its debts, than new credits from the World Bank.

Rikanovic said that Yugoslavia is interested in the World Bank participating more in Yugoslavia's development as this will simultaneously contribute to consolidating Yugoslavia's external liquidiuty.

Conable stated the World Bank's interest and readiness to engage far more in Yugoslavia's stabilization and development programs. This precludes loans for the structural adjustment of economy, crediting infrastructural, energy and other projects, as well as the World Bank's credit support to programs of economic recovery and modernisation programs of those Yugoslav enterprises which qualify for this assistence in view of their market and production orientation.

Rikanovic also met in Washington with president of the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank Alan Greenspan. They discussed the economic situation in the world and current trends in world trade and development. Ways to surmount the world debt crisis were also discussed.

Balkan Foreign Ministers To Convene

LD241606 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1415 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 24 (TANJUG)—Greece gave an affirmative answer to Yugoslavia's initiative on convening a meeting of the Balkan countries' foreign ministers.

Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias informed Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic about the question in a written answer to his letter.

As Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey gave affirmative answers in writing for convening the meeting in Yugoslavia, it means that all the Balkan states, except Albania, have supported Belgrade's proposal.

Yugoslavia proposed the meeting of foreign ministers of the Balkan states in order to provide for an exchange of views on the prospects and scopes for the development of multilateral cooperation in all areas in which the interests of states of the southern European penninsula are concurrent and the needs mutual.

The meeting should help to discover joint ways for strengthening confidence and stability in the region.

At the same time, the meeting would be the first ever of foreign ministers of the Balkan states.